

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN JAKARTA

## Officials Arrive

BK071555 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie has said that if Vietnam says it will remain in Kampuchea until doomsday, the ASEAN countries will await until doomsday. He said this on arrival at Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport this afternoon. According to the Malaysian foreign minister, ASEAN will wait until Vietnam leaves Kampuchea. The present Vietnam is not the Vietnam which fought the United States for its independence; it is Vietnam the colonizer which occupies another country with 150,000 troops.

Besides the Malaysian foreign minister, the foreign ministers of Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei Darussalam this evening also arrived in Jakarta. They were welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The ASEAN foreign ministers will meet in Jakarta tomorrow to discuss various important issues, including efforts to resolve the Kampuchean issue.

## Suharto Talks With Ministers

BK080639 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] President Suharto has expressed the hope that before importing goods from other countries, ASEAN countries will first make use of industrial goods produced in ASEAN member countries. This was stated by President Suharto when he received the ASEAN economic ministers delegation at the state palace this morning.

The coordinating minister for economy, finance and industry, Ali Wardhana, told newsmen that President Suharto expressed the hope that economic cooperation between ASEAN countries will be further stepped up. In this connection, President Suharto has urged ASEAN countries to make good use of the ASEAN fertilizer project in Aceh, which has already begun production.

The ASEAN economic ministers are in Jakarta to attend a meeting, which was opened yesterday by Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah. Meanwhile, a 1-day meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers meeting begins in Jakarta today. When he received the ASEAN foreign ministers at the state palace, President Suharto said that ASEAN is trying to persuade Vietnam to leave Kampuchea. However, Vietnam is still reluctant to change its attitude. ASEAN will continue its struggle until Vietnam is willing to change its attitude. Later, President Suharto received Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro, who reported on the implementation of the taxation laws which are now being worked out.

## AFP on Meetings

BK080546 Hong Kong AFP in English 0446 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Jakarta, May 8 (AFP) -- Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) began a special meeting here today with what appeared to be a heightened resolve to stand pat on Cambodia. The ministers from Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei were expected to issue a joint statement at the end of their one-day session.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, indicated the ministers were disappointed by Vietnam's lack of movement on appeals to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. He referred specifically to Hanoi's rejection of ASEAN's last major policy statement on the issue, a September 21, 1983 call for a phased troop withdrawal.



The ASEAN states, which have led the diplomatic drive to restore Cambodian neutrality, pledged in this "appeal for Kampuchean (Cambodian) independence" to help obtain international reconstruction aid for the evacuated zones. "Since the Vietnamese have already rejected this, we see no point in elaborating it," Mr. Mokhtar told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Suppiah dhanabalan of Singapore also indicated that ASEAN was determined to wait out what he suggested was Vietnamese intransigence. "The Vietnamese are not moving, so we wait," he said.

The ministers held an informal breakfast session this morning before paying a courtesy call on Indonesian President Suharto. They were then to continue their talks in closed session at the ASEAN Secretariat Building here, and leave for home by this evening. Mr. Mokhtar called the special meeting to review ASEAN's so-far unsuccessful efforts to bring Vietnam to the negotiating table. He was also anxious to clear up what he had earlier called "misunderstandings" about Indonesia's own bridge-building approach to Vietnam. Mr. Mokhtar indicated last week that Indonesia had "put on the back burner" its bilateral initiatives because of what Jakarta now perceives as Vietnam's lack of flexibility and unwillingness to compromise in the search for a negotiated solution.

Earlier, Indonesian Armed Forces Commander Bunni Murdani had stated publicly during a visit to Hanoi in February that he perceived no threat to the region from Vietnam -- a view that diverged sharply from that of Thailand, ASEAN's front-line state. In addition, a leading Indonesian strategist with close links to the government and the military, Yusuf Wanandi, gestured toward Hanoi in March by calling for the exclusion of the Hanoi ousted Khmer Rouge from any solution to the Cambodian conflict. Well-informed Indonesian officials said Jakarta had been seriously disappointed by Vietnam's failure to reply to these overtures and was now ready to make its annoyance clear.

The Jakarta POST newspaper, which is said to occasionally reflect Gen. Murdani's views, today endorsed the decision to suspend Indonesia's initiatives on Cambodia. In an editorial, the paper reaffirmed Indonesia's long-standing perception of China as the greatest long-term threat to Southeast Asia, while reiterating Jakarta's desire to see Vietnam become a "constructive" regional partner. "But for the short term, the unity of ASEAN must not be jeopardized and steps towards the achievement of that strategy have to be postponed until more favorable changes take place both in Hanoi and Bangkok," the paper said.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie reportedly said on arrival here yesterday that ASEAN was prepared to maintain pressure on Vietnam for a troop withdrawal until "doom's day" if necessary. Accusing Vietnam of being an "imperialist" country, he said Hanoi had struggled for more than 30 years for its independence. But Hanoi's leaders were now fighting "to occupy other people's territory," Mr. Ghazali was quoted as saying.

#### Joint Statement Issued

BK080953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 8 May 84

[By Andree Feillard]

[Text] Jakarta, May 8 (AFP) -- Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today said that Vietnamese attacks along the Thai-Cambodian border affected the security of the "whole region." The statement, at the end of a one-day meeting here, was part of a strong reaffirmation of ASEAN policy on Cambodia, the focus of tension in Southeast Asia. It was also part of what appeared to be a determined effort to rally around Thailand, the front-line state of the six-nation grouping which has led diplomatic efforts to dislodge Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, the most moderate member toward Vietnam, told reporters that it was now clear that Hanoi was not ready to negotiate, despite his nation's recent overtures. "We get the impression they simply are not ready," Mr. Mokhtar told a news conference "so we have to wait until they are ready." In the meantime, the ministers stressed their determination to stick to previously staked-out positions, notably the call for a total Vietnamese troop pullout, the exercise of self-determination and national reconciliation.

The ministers, in a joint statement, also condemned armed Vietnamese attacks on Cambodian "civilian encampments" along the Thai border and violations of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity. They called on Vietnam to refrain from any act "which affects the security of the whole region." Moreover, they fully supported Thailand's actions "in the exercise of her legitimate rights to self-defense" and reiterated ASEAN's solidarity with the Thais in the preservation of "Thai independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The statement reflected Indonesia's decision to shelve abortive bilateral initiatives aimed at drawing Vietnam to the negotiating table. Mr Mokhtar said no new approaches were currently planned because "we don't want to get egg on our face again." Indonesia, the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, sent two important delegations to Hanoi in February and March with what appeared to be peace feelers. President Suharto had also personally made an overture to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during a Jakarta visit in March.

In another sign of Indonesia's temporary abandonment of its bridge-building moves, President Suharto welcomed the ASEAN meeting here as "an opportunity to show the world the complete unity of ASEAN on the Kampuchean (Cambodian) problem," the statement said. Mr. Mokhtar said the ASEAN ministers -- from Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and the newly independent Sultanate of Brunei -- had, however, welcomed Indonesia's recent initiatives. Singapore had proposed that Jakarta should remain a "conduit" to Hanoi and the others had endorsed this idea, he said. This meant Indonesia should continue its dialogue with Hanoi "concurrently" with the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, which rotates among the members every year, Mr. Mokhtar said.

The ministers said in their statement that they would set up a working group of senior officials to monitor developments in the search for a comprehensive Cambodian political solution. Mr. Mokhtar said he had proposed that economic cooperation among ASEAN members feature more prominently at the scheduled annual foreign ministers' meeting, due to be held here in early July. The meeting, which usually takes place in late June, was postponed this year because of the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan.

#### OMANI MINISTER, ON GULF COUNCIL-ASEAN COOPERATION

BK041431 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Yusuf Al-Alawi 'Abdallah, has said the ASEAN Secretariat and the Gulf Cooperation Council Secretariat could get together and expand trade ties between the two groupings. He said that experts from the two bodies could work out the strategic (?stepped up) cooperation.

Speaking before his departure after a 3-day visit, Mr al-Alawi also underscored the close consultations between ASEAN and the Gulf Cooperation Council in international forums. He said that the Council appreciates the understanding and concern of the 6-member ASEAN grouping in the Gulf war and Middle East conflicts and reaffirms that the Gulf Council has always supported ASEAN, particularly on the Kampuchea problem.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR VISIT

OW080647 Tokyo KYODO in English 0642 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived here Tuesday and called on Japan to take more specific measures to open up its capital market. A special jetliner carrying Bush and his wife Barbara flew into Tokyo's Haneda International Airport shortly before 3 p.m.

In an arrival statement, the vice president said the United States has been pleased with progress made in bilateral trade and economic relations. But he emphasized that "more needs to be done now and in the future." Bush, the second high ranking U.S. official to visit Tokyo in less than a week, stressed that the bilateral relationship "has never been stronger, never more vital."

"I think that when we concentrate on the trade issues -- necessary as they are -- we are sometimes prone to overlook the forest for all the trees."

He described his trip to Japan as a "working visit." His trip followed a brief stopover made here May 2 by Secretary of State George Shultz. He came here en route home from a trip to Beijing with President Ronald Reagan. Bush is scheduled to confer with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe later in the day. He will meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday.

ABE REPORTS ON NAKASONE VISIT TO INDIA, PAKISTAN

OW080253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe reported to the Cabinet Tuesday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's recent visit to Pakistan and India greatly helped confirm Japan's closer ties with these countries. Abe accompanied Nakasone on the April 30-May 6 tour. He said Japan and Pakistan agreed on views toward the Afghanistan problem and the Iran-Iraq war. With India, there were some differences on diplomatic stances. But dialogue and cooperation will be continued with this country, he reported.

Michiyuki Isurugi, director general of Science and Technology Agency, also reported to the same Cabinet session on his recent trip to Australia and Indonesia, said that Australia strongly hopes Nakasone visit the country at an early date. Nakasone had called off his visit to Australia this summer because of possible extension of the current Diet session originally scheduled to end later this month.

PRC'S JI PENGFEI ARRIVES FOR PRIVATE VISIT

OW080605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Former Chinese Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei arrived here Tuesday for a 10-day private visit. Ji was to meet with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday evening for talks, Japanese officials said. A guest of the Foreign Ministry, Ji was scheduled to have a whirlwind of courtesy calls on Wednesday. Ji, who currently holds the rank of state counsellor, will meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence and then pay courtesy calls on three former prime ministers -- Zenko Suzuki, Takeo Fukuda and Takeo Miki. While in Japan, Ji was also scheduled to travel to Kansai and Kyushu for inspection tours.



FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG'S OFFICIAL VISIT

## Departs for Local Tour

SK080120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who is currently paying an official goodwill visit to our country, left Pyongyang on 7 May for a local tour.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, accompanied Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and permanent vice chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. Also accompanying them were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Xu Xin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to our country, and others.

The guests were seen off by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Premier Kang Song-san, Vice Presidents Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, Comrades So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Chon Mun-sop, Choe Yong-nim, O Kuk-yol, Kim Hwan, Paek Hak-nim, and So Yun-sok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Chon Pyong-ho, An Sung-hak, Kong Chin-tae, Hong Song-yong, Cho Se-ung, Choe Kwang, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Kyong-hui, Kim Kang-hwan, and Kim Chung-nin, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Hwang Chong-yop, Ho Chang-suk, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee, and Vice Premier Kim Chang-chu.

Pyongyang, the capital, animated with a festive mood in hosting the friendship envoy of the fraternal Chinese people, was replete with warm feelings of farewell, seeing off Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun on a local tour. The residents of the capital city lined the streets, holding the flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers, and balloons in their hands, to see off Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun and other delegation members who, spending each day meaningfully, were leaving for a local tour today during their visit to our country in this historical era when Korea-China friendship is flourishing and developing. Workers on their way to work early in the morning and boys and girls on their way to school also joined the crowd. Soon, the road extending tens of ri from the guest house was lined with a thick wall of more than 300,000 working people of all strata, People's Army soldiers, and school children and youths.

Hung out on the streets were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the glorious WPK!", "Long live the CPC!", "Warm farewell, Comrade Hu Yaobang!", and "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples!" and various decorations showing the firm will of our party and people to solidify and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship forever, as well as red flags strongly fluttering in the spring wind. Hung on flag poles, street lights, and electric poles were the flags of our country and the PRC.

Stormy cheers burst out wherever the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang appeared. The crowd extended warm greetings, waving the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers high above their heads and shouting "Hurrah!" at the top of their voices, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun who are recording another significant chapter in the brilliant annals of Korea-China friendship which has embroidered a proud history through grim trials.

The children, who are learning as much as they wish, bringing their happiness to bloom in the benevolent bosom of Father General Kim Il-song, also ran forward and offered the Children's Union greetings to the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people. The pleasure boats on the Taedong River stopped for a while and sounded a long blast to see off the important guests.

The motorcade crossed the Ongnyu Bridge through the waves of the crowd enthusiastically seeing off the envoy with chants of "Warm farewell to Hu Yaobang!", and "Friendship, unity!" Around the broad Songsin Bridge were seas and mountains of people waiting to see off the guests. The working class who came out to see off the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people while vigorously accelerating production and construction in their strenuous struggle to create the "speed of the eighties"; the People's Army soldiers who fought and won shoulder to shoulder with the brave Chinese People's Volunteers soldiers in the same trenches where fire was raining down during the grim days of the war and who are defending the gains of the revolution in a dependable manner today; those who are laboring in railway transport; famous actors and actresses; meritorious actors and actresses; other artists; and farmers who came out imbued with the pride of growing rice plant seedlings well on the cold seedbeds warmly applauded the guests, holding their hands high above their heads.

On the faces of the crowd, who bear deep in their minds the speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Pyongyang mass rally yesterday on the occasion of meeting once again the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people and the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the same rally, was the firm resolve to value most highly the Korea-China friendship which is based on revolutionary fidelity and connected to the firm future, and to glorify it forever like the flowing waters of the Amnok River which will never dry up.

The motorcade, passing through seas of flowers, stopped for a while on the Songsin Bridge. Children's Union members presented fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun. Comrade Kim Chong-il exchanged greetings with Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun and warmly hugged them. Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun exchanged greetings with the party and state leading cadres who came out to see them off.

Amid the playing of an army brass band, thousands of balloons soared from among the crowd into the clear May sky, and applause and hurrahs shook heaven and earth. The hearts of the crowd overflowed with endless pride and joy over the firm guarantee provided to adhere to, inherit, and develop generation after generation the tradition of friendship which has been formed and fostered by the party and state leaders of Korea and China. Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun waved back to the enthusiastically applauding crowd and entered the car.

The crowd waved to the goodwill envoy for a long time, believing that Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun will achieve many successes in their local tour and make a great contribution to placing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and people of Korea and China on a new, higher plane.

#### PRC Advances Praised

SK041423 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 4 May 84

[Unattributed talk: "The Chinese People Are Vigorously Advancing Under the Party's Leadership"]

[Text] The fraternal Chinese people, who, under the correct leadership of the CPC, achieved stability throughout the country after having overcome difficulties laid on the road of advance in recent years, have now entered the new historic stage of realizing socialist modernization in all fields.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has made rapid progress in various fields such as politics, the economy, and culture, and a new change is taking place in the people's thoughts, spirit, and life.

While expressing their absolute support for and trust in their party and government, the fraternal Chinese people, rallying firmly around the party and government, are engaged in a vigorous struggle to build China as a highly civilized, highly democratic, and modern socialist country by implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress.

With the carrying out of the policy of adjusting, reforming, putting in order, and developing the national economy, new successes are daily being created in economic and social development, including in industry and agriculture.

China's industries as a whole recorded an average annual growth of 7.3 percent during the period from 1978 to 1982. In 1979, industrial and agricultural output increased by 8.5 percent and per capita income by 7 percent as compared to the previous year. In particular, the production of major industrial goods such as steel, cement, power generating equipment, and chemical fertilizer increased conspicuously and 128 large- and medium-sized construction projects were completed and put into operation during the same period.

Thanks to the vigorous labor struggle of the working people, many sectors of Chinese industry increased production and the quality of their goods are being improved. Last year, China increased the production of steel by 7.4 percent as compared to the previous year.

Forty-six major steel works produced steel products of high quality. At the same time, production of alloy metals also increased. As a result, China now keeps supplies of steel products, which had been scarce for many years, flowing to the sectors that need them.

In particular, the heavy industrial sector is concentrating a great deal of effort on producing goods for agriculture and light industry, goods needed to reform technology of the national economy, and goods to be exported.

In order to smoothly meet the demand for fuel and energy which is increasing in proportion with the energetic advancement of socialist construction for modernization, the CPC and the Chinese Government are paying a great deal of attention to the production of coal and electricity, actively pushing ahead with development of coal mines of every size and construction of power plants by increasing state investment. As a result, China produces more coal and electricity every year.

In January of this year alone, the working people in the Chinese coal industrial sector produced 62.11 million tons of coal. This figure signifies an increase of 4.08 percent as compared to the same period last year.

Also, the oil industry produced some 9 million tons of crude oil last January alone, an increase of 5.5 percent as compared to production in January 1983.

Successes have also been gained in the struggle to raise the quality of the light industrial goods, to diversify the items, and to increase the production. In the period from 1978 to 1982, the output of the light industrial goods increased by 11.8 percent annually. In particular, the output of such industrial goods as wash machines, bicycles, sewing machines, and watches have increased drastically.



The working people in the light industrial sector, who increased production by 16.6 percent last February as compared to the output of the same month in 1983 by actively engaging in scientific research activities and through increasing the number of items, are striving to produce more this year than last year.

The working people in the rural economy sectors are increasing agricultural production by implementing the guideline which demands that they never slacken production of grains and manage a diversified economic system. The Chinese agricultural working people, who increased grain production by 16 percent in 1982 as compared to 1978, overfulfilled the target of the Sixth 5-Year Plan by producing 740 billion kun of grains last year.

The changes which have been made in China in recent years prove that the lines, guidelines, and policies of the CPC are correct. Also, they fully demonstrate the creativeness and devotion of the Chinese working people who, upholding the party's lines, have risen in the implementation of the lines.

The fraternal Chinese people, who are energetically advancing under the leadership of the party, will make greater steps in the implementation of the programs to modernize socialism.

#### PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT BEGINS GOODWILL VISIT

##### Arrival Reported

SK072335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in Pyongyang on May 7 by air for a goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat is accompanied by Abdul Rahim Ahmad, head of the Department of Mass Organisation of the PLO Executive Committee and general secretary of the Arab Liberation Front; Rafiq al-Natsha, head of the Department of the Arab Gulf Region of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Suleiman al-Shurafah, head of the Policy Department of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, and others.

Thousands of working people in Pyongyang came out to the airport, carrying flags of our country and Palestine and bouquets. Set up amidst the welcomers were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

When the plane carrying Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage touched down, the crowds warmly welcomed the guests, raising the cheers of "Manse!" and waving bunches of flowers.

The guests were met at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, generals of the Korean People's Army and other officials concerned.

Mustafa as-Safarini, chief of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang, and officials of the mission and diplomatic envoys of foreign embassies were present at the airport. A welcome function took place at the airport.

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, accompanied by Premier Kang Song-san, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army amid the blooming of a 21 gun-salute. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat was warmly welcomed by more than 100,000 working people in Pyongyang along the route.

#### NODONG SINMUM Welcomes Visit

SK070528 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2221 GMT 6 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May editorial: "The Goodwill Envoy of the Fighting People"]

[Text] At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the president of the DPRK, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army, arrives in Pyongyang today for a friendship visit to our country.

The revolutionary capital of Pyongyang is filled with the atmosphere of militant solidarity with the Palestinian people; it awaits the arrival of the goodwill envoy of the fighting people.

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat's visit to our country will contribute to developing to a higher stage the friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Palestinian people, which were sealed in, are consolidated in, and are developing in, a common anti-imperialist front, and to the strengthening of international anti-imperialist revolutionary forces. His visit will also be a great encouragement to our people who are struggling for the complete victory of socialism and for independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the northern half of the republic.

Our people warmly welcome Comrade Yasir 'Arafat's visit to our country. Today, under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people and fighters engaged in the resistance struggle are battling to regain their fatherland, lost to the Israeli aggressors. The brave Palestinian people, never losing their conviction in victory, are continuing their struggle despite difficulties and ordeals.

The Palestinian people's struggle is a just one to regain their fatherland, lost to alien aggressors, and to retrieve their legal national rights, including the founding of an independent state. Their struggle is part of the world's progressive people's cause against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for independence, sovereignty, and social progress.

Because of its justness, the Palestinian people's struggle is widely supported by the board spectrum of the world's people and the U.S. imperialists' and the Israeli Zionists' maneuvers to obliterate the Palestinian people's cause are provoking strong protest and denunciation.

Under positive protection and support from the U.S. imperialists, the Israeli Zionists are now maneuvering more viciously under the illusion of a wild dream to obliterate and suppress the Palestinian people's struggle and to swallow forever the occupied Arab lands. While randomly arresting, imprisoning, and massacring the Arab people, including the Palestinian people, in the occupied western region of the Jordan River and Gaza, the Israeli aggressors are increasing their settlements with great magnitude.

No matter what last-ditch efforts they may try to cling to, the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors can never obliterate the Palestinian people's just cause. Overcoming temporary difficulties, the Palestinian people and resistance fighters are closing their ranks, staging vigorous struggles. No force on earth can prevent the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom and liberation from advancing.

The Palestine question should be resolved only in accordance with the will and demands of the PLO, the sole legal (?representative) of the Palestinian people. The U.S. imperialists' and the Israeli Zionists' maneuvers for aggression and intervention against the Middle and near East region, including Palestine, should be brought to an end and the Palestinian people's legal national rights, including the right to return home, the right to self-determination, and the right to found an independent state, should be restored.

Our people are lending firm support and solidarity to the brave Palestinian people's just cause and strongly demand that the Israeli aggressors withdraw from the occupied Arab lands at an early date.

The Korean and Palestinian peoples, forging ties of friendship in the same trench against the imperialists and their stooges, are supporting and helping each other.

The PLO highly rates the successes that our people have achieved in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and invariably support our people's struggle to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people express deep gratitude to the PLO and Palestinian people for extending firm solidarity to our people's cause although they are in the difficult position of struggling for freedom and liberation. Our people, who have constantly supported and backed the Palestinian people's just cause, will stand firmly beside the fighting Palestinian people.

The Palestinian people, who are bravely struggling without fearing any sacrifice with the firm conviction that their cause is just, will achieve final victory without fail.

#### 'Just' Palestinian Struggle

SK071155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0914 GMT 7 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May article: "The Cause of the Palestinian People Is Just"]

[Text] The Palestinian people are continuing the struggle to restore the territory of their fatherland, taken away by the Israeli Zionists, under the leadership of the PLO. Today, the Palestinian issue attracts great attention from the world's people. This question has not yet been solved because of the imperialists and the Zionists.

As is known, Palestine existed as an independent country, on the western edge of southwest Asia. Palestine, however, was occupied by Turkey early in the 16th century and was Turkey's colony until after World War I, when it became a British mandate in 1920.

After World War II, the British imperialists expelled the Palestinian people from the Palestinian land. They attempted to fabricate a Jewish state by dragging in the Jews. The British imperialists illegally brought the Palestinian issue to the United Nations, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. The Second UN General Assembly, held in November 1947, adopted an unjust resolution, at the manipulation of the U.S. and British imperialists, on establishing Jewish and Arab states in the Palestinian land. On 14 May 1948 the Zionists unilaterally established an Israeli state on the land of the Palestinian people with the support and patronage of the imperialists.

In the Palestinian war, which began the very next day, they occupied more than half of the land on which that Palestinian state was to be established and expelled more than 1 million Palestinian people overseas.

The Zionists, illegally occupying the Palestinian lands, provoked the second, third, and fourth Middle East wars and expanded their territory several times. In recent years, they have been persistently maneuvering to eradicate the Palestinian revolution while constantly perpetrating armed aggression against the neighboring Arab countries, including Lebanon. In particular, they are running amok to destroy the Palestinians' refugee villages, while concentrating their attack on the PLO headquarters and Palestinian armed forces.

On the other hand, the Zionists constructed Jewish settlements in the Arab lands they had forcibly occupied and are continuously expelling the Palestinian people from their beloved native towns.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: No matter how frantically the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists may run amok, they can never smash the just cause of the Arab people, and the flames of the Palestinian revolution will continuously blaze as long as the Palestinian people are alive.

The Palestinian revolution is advancing amid struggle by overcoming arduous trials. The Palestinian people and resistance fighters are dealing blows to the imperialists and Zionists through various forms of struggle. On 28 February, the Palestinian patriots attacked the Israeli aggressors occupying Al-Quds [Jerusalem] and killed and injured several scores of them. Even recently, they entered downtown Al-Quds and attacked part of the facilities of the authorities of the Israeli aggressors. The anti-Israeli struggle is being waged everywhere, including in northern Israel, the West Bank of the Jordan River occupied by the Israeli troops, and the Gaza area.

All these facts show that nothing can frustrate the will of the Palestinian people, who desire to live freely in their fatherland. The Palestinian people, who enjoy support and encouragement from the progressive people of the world, will restore their lost fatherland without fail by expelling the Israeli Zionists.

#### REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DANISH PARTY LEADER

Received by Kim Il-song

SK051739 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1636 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 5 received Mr Anker Joergensen, chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party and vice-chairman of the Socialist International, on a visit to our country.

Present there were Comrade Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.



## Banquet Given

SK051556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Mr Anker Joergensen, chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party, and his entourage on a visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Mr Chairman Anker Joergensen, appeared in the banquet hall, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Mr Chairman Anker Joergensen also made a speech there.

Attending the banquet were Premier Kang Song-san, Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Comrade Ho Tam, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kong Chin-tae and Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the party Central Committee and department directors of the party Central Committee, and leading functionaries of central organs. Also present at the banquet was Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party. The banquet took place in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

## Kim Il-song Address

SK051619 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of May 5 in honour of Mr Anker Joergensen, chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party, and his companion on a visit to Korea. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Mr Chairman Anker Joergensen and Madame, Comrades.

Esteemed Mr Joergensen and his companion are kind enough to come a long way to our country from the far-off Northern Europe. First of all, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people and on my own behalf, I should like to offer warm welcome to Mr Chairman Joergensen and Madame at this meaningful place.

Though this is your first visit to our country, Mr Joergensen, you are widely known among our people as a veteran trade union leader and state and party leader of Denmark and as a prominent figure in the Socialist International. You have long carried our righteous activities for the working people's well-being, peace, democracy and social progress and exerted great efforts for friendship between Korea and Denmark. That is why our people have received you respectfully and warmly. We feel very much pleased to get acquainted and form close friendship with you at this time.

In deepening mutual understanding and building confidence between parties, it is of great importance for their leaders to visit and contact with each other and exchange experiences and views. Your current visit to our country will, no doubt, open up a broader avenue and an encouraging prospect in the development of friendly relations between our two parties. Our two parties maintain the same fundamental position in holding fast to chajusong (independence), though they are fighting to fulfil different tasks under the different conditions of the Far East and Northern Europe.

It is precisely on the basis of this commonness that our two parties formed ties of friendship and have cooperated with each other. This is a reflection of the trend of our age towards chajusong. The present age is a new age of history, an age of chajusong in which the world's people oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and demand chajusong and many countries advance along the road to national independence and chajusong. Today mankind is confronted with the task of accelerating this trend of our age more forcefully so as to build an independent and peaceful new world where the sovereignty of all countries and nations will have been fully realized and there will be no aggression and war.

The Danish Social Democratic Party, active in Europe where developed countries are concentrated, is now making great contributions to achieving independence and securing peace in that part of the world. Your party which has a long history and is the largest political party in Denmark, is supported by the masses because it has set it as its basic objective to build a democratic socialist society and strives to provide the people with social equality and freedom.

Particularly, your party has proposed it as an important task of its foreign policy to ease the East-West tension and narrow down the gap between the North and the South in economic development, and is vigorously carrying on an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and the activities to establish a new equitable international economic order. This, we consider, conforms with the aspirations of the peace-loving people of the world and the interests of the developing countries.

We note with pleasure that your party exercises a great influence in the public and political circles of Denmark and holds a legitimate place on the international arena, too, and we wish you greater successes in your future activities.

Our party has held fast to an independent stand from the very inception to this date and pursued the chuche-oriented policy to solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction, in keeping with the realities of our country and the interests of our people and relying on our people's own efforts.

We build socialism in our own way and endeavour to solve the question of the country's reunification on the principle of national self-determination, and, in external relations, too, we carry out a policy of opposing interferences of outside forces in our internal affairs and respecting others' sovereignty and dignity. Proceeding from its invariable peace policy, our party is strongly opposed to aggression, domination and war against other countries.



While striving to prevent the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation, our party calls for a general and complete disarmament, including nuclear armament reduction, and is struggling to establish nuclear-free and peace zones everywhere in the world, thus fulfilling the peaceful mission it has assumed for the Korean people and the world's people.

Independence, friendship and peace are the fundamental idea underlying the foreign policy of our party. In accordance with this idea, our party promotes friendly, cooperative and good-neighbourly relations with many parties in the world.

It is quite inspiring that in Europe, socialist parties and social democratic parties which aspire for independence have come into power one after another and exert a great influence upon the development of the world's political situation. Our party attaches great importance to the cooperative relationship with the socialist parties and social democratic parties of European countries and sets great store by the friendship with the Danish Social Democratic Party, in particular, and is determined to keep on developing it.

In conclusion, I hope you make yourselves at home and spend fruitful and pleasant days visiting and resting during your stay in our country, and may I propose a toast to the friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Danish Social Democratic Party, to the health and happiness of esteemed Mr Chairman Joergensen and Madame and to the health of all comrades present here.

Joergensen Tours Kaesong

SK080359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- Mr Anker Joergensen, chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party and Vice-chairman of the Socialist International, and his companions toured Kaesong on May 7. The Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet for Mr Anker Joergensen and his companion.

Speaking at the banquet, Kim Ki-son, chief secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said that Mr Anker Joergensen has made a great contribution to the establishment of diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchange between Korea and Denmark and to the establishment of party relations and mutual cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Danish Social Democratic Party.

Mr Anker Joergensen spoke next. He sincerely hoped that the cooperation between the Danish Social Democratic Party and the Workers' Party of Korea will be strengthened. The problem of Korean reunification is a matter of weighty importance, he noted, and said: We will make all possible efforts for the reunification of Korea.

The reunification of Korea, he stressed, should be realised peacefully and on a democratic principle.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health of respected Mr Anker Joergensen.

The guests inspected Panmunjom and saw the reinforced concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique along the whole length of the military demarcation line. They also went round the tomb of the King Kongmin.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON DIRECT NORTH-SOUTH TALKS SCORED

SK050633 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] In a statement delivered at Kimpo Airport on 2 May, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz babbled that direct North-South negotiations are part and parcel of peacefully solving the Korean peninsula question. This is a mockery of our popular masses who hope for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country by realizing the tripartite talks at an early date.

The North's proposal for tripartite talks, aimed at putting an end to the tragic history of national division which has continued for nearly 40 years as well as at preventing a new war, should be held. The U.S. imperialist war maniacs, however, babbled about the worthless direct North-South negotiations. By this, the United States has exposed once again its intention to keep this land as its permanent colony and military base, instead of withdrawing.

If the U.S. imperialists really hoped for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, they would immediately remove the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and all their military equipment, including nuclear weapons, and would respond to the tripartite talks as proposed by the North.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON U.S. MISSILES IN SOUTH

SK051540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 3 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA May 2 printed an article titled "Missiles for South Korea" denouncing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to deploy cruise missiles in South Korea.

Noting that well known is the position of South Korea in the U.S. strategic plan, the paper recalls that Pentagon officials defined South Korea as a "forward base" and "frontline area" of the United States. It says: In South Korea there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops, the South Korean puppet army under the control of the U.S. commander, a host of military bases and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons.

Washington's plan to deploy neutron weapons and already known plan to deploy cruise missiles in South Korea must be added to this.

Foolish is the U.S. Administration's attempt to delude the world public with a false propaganda about the "mission of a mediator." Added proof of this was furnished by information appearing in the press about the Pentagon's plan to deploy cruise missiles in South Korea.

SOUTH DISSIDENTS' MEETING WITH POPE NOTED

SK080347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- 45 anti-"government" figures of South Korea, at a conversation with Pope John Paul the Second held in the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on May 6, branded the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" as an undemocratic and dictatorial one, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. Among the personages present at the conversation was Kim Hong-il, son of Kim Tae-chung. The conversation was arranged after the anti-"government" figures expressed discontent with the South Korean visit of the pope, said the report. They feared that the pope's visit to South Korea would result in encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime."

VRPR VIEWS ASPECTS OF PAPAL VISIT TO SOUTH

## Chon Welcoming Speech Hit

SK041400 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] To greet the pope, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a welcoming speech at Kimpo Airport. In this welcoming speech, he once again came up with the Korean Airlines passenger plane and the Rangoon incidents saying that the government and the resident [words indistinct]. This is aimed at winning popularity by concealing the true color of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a fascist dictator and as a war maniac, by shifting onto others responsibility for these incidents that he perpetrated, and by pretending that he is an evangelist for peace.

As has already been disclosed to the world in detail, the Korean Airlines plane incident was one in which a passenger plane of the Korean Airlines and South Korean passengers were used to spy on the Soviet Union in accordance with a directive from the U.S. CIA. The Rangoon incident was a self-staged drama by the Chon Tu-hwan ring to overcome the crisis of the tottering colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists.

Instead of apologizing to the people and the world for such an unpardonable crime, traitor Chon Tu-hwan did not hesitate to make base, absurd remarks to shift responsibility for the incidents onto others, availing himself of the pope's visit to South Korea.

Although he poses as an angel and pretends that he opposes war and seeks peace, dialogue, and conciliation, he will be unable to conceal his true color as a heinous war maniac who serves the interests of the United States, a (?splittist), and a brutal strangler of human rights. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan brazenly and clamorously babbled about peace and dialogue. The aim of his invitation to the pope is to win popularity and to avoid [word indistinct] of the people at home and abroad against Chongwadae by concealing his true color as a U.S. stooge, a dirty fascist dictator, one who abides by the law of the club, and a splittist by showing loyalty to the United States and by fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation and pretending that he is a virtuous president of an independent country.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should clearly understand that, no matter how desperately he may (?run amok) after inviting the pope, he will be unable to conceal his true color as a colonial U.S. stooge, as a national splittist, and as an unprecedented and fascist, dictatorial maniac who, abiding by the law of the club, has converted this land into a prison without iron bars and a land barren of human rights and who cruelly murdered Kwangju citizens. He should also understand that he will be unable to avoid responsibility for the many crimes he has committed against the people.

Our people will continuously struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification and to oppose the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Commentary on Regime's 'Tyranny'

SK070907 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the useless farce that the Chon Tu-hwan group staged when the pope visited South Korea. The desperate attempt of the fascist dictators to extricate themselves from a crisis has been intensified with the passage of time. The useless maneuver of the Chon Tu-hwan group to use the visit to South Korea by the pope is part of this attempt. With the visit to South Korea by the pope as momentum, the Chon Tu-hwan group laid a tight police cordon throughout the country and created a great whirlwind of tyranny against the people of all walks of life and against democratic, patriotic forces. It deployed completely armed soldiers and policemen at universities and [words indistinct] for 24 hours. It had plain clothesmen and [word indistinct] personnel question pedestrians on streets. Mobilizing local police forces and even night guards, it watched and shadowed patriotic students, democrats, and antigovernment forces.

According to a reliable source, on 2 May alone the eve of the arrival of the pope, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested more than 36,000 innocent residents and students on the pretext of keeping felons under control. People say that more than 80 uniformed policemen or plainclothesmen, three or four deep, encircled the house of Kim Yong-sam. Kwangju Theoretical College and Sogang University were encircled by Army and police forces, creating a bloodthirsty atmosphere.

The tyrannic, barbarious acts committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group are the desperate deathbed wriggling to strangle the daily-stepped-up student struggle for democratization on the pretext of achieving personal security for the pope and to extricate itself from a serious crisis.

With the visit to South Korea by the pope as momentum, the Chon Tu-hwan ring steeped up anticommunist, anti-North propaganda. Holding various ceremonies and government-patronized functions, called mass and functions of reunion, throughout the country, including Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu, it made welcoming speeches, maliciously slandering communism and preposterously denouncing North Korea.

The treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group, which has used anticommunist, anti-North rackets as a means of securing its power, said that responsibility for the Burmese incident [words indistinct] and that North Korea had perpetrated [words indistinct]. It is eager to produce the impression that North Korea is the source of all the misfortunes and suffering of our people.

It is a historically-proven, indisputable truth that the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean war, that the Burmese incident was a self-staged drama staged by the Chon Tu-hwan group, and that the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and the fascist rule by the South Korean rulers are the source of all the misfortunes and suffering of the South Korean people.

Our people understand well that the anticommunist propaganda of the Chon Tu-hwan group is a concocted fiction and is preposterous and false. In his letter to the editorial department of the Japanese political and theoretical magazine SEKAI, a young South Korean man said that he did not sympathize with the Chon Tu-hwan faction's denunciation of North Korea, representing the desire of our people.



No matter how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan group may wriggle to extricate itself from isolation at home and abroad and to overcome the crisis in its rule, it will gain nothing. It is too late for it to suppress the people and to remain in power by conducting base, conspiratorial propaganda. The only share that can be allotted to those who are engaged in tyrannically and deceitfully suppressing the people is self-destruction.

Our people will never be deceived by the useless, farcical attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to overcome its crisis and will steadily struggle until they bury it and found an independent and democratic government.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS AT UNIVERSITIES IN SEOUL REPORTED

SK051550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- 10,000 students of six universities in Seoul staged fierce anti-"government" demonstrations on May 4, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Students of Koryo University in Seoul held a demonstration yesterday after gathering in the campus to hold a memorial service for six students who were killed by the fascist clique after being forcibly drafted into the puppet army for their anti-"government" activities. They fiercely fought with hundreds of riot police.

The students who were dispersed by the brutal suppression regrouped soon on the campus to hold the memorial service for patriotic students. They vehemently denounced the fascist crimes of the puppet clique, waving signs demanding "freedom of the press," "recognition of basic human rights" and "academic freedom."

Sogang University students who entered a sit-in demonstration at the headquarters of the South Korean National Council of Churches from the night of May 3 to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising continued it on May 4.

The evening issue of the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN May 4 reported that Songgyungwan University students held a fierce demonstration on May 3, fighting the tear gas firing puppet police, shouting "End suppression of human rights and military training" and other slogans.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is seized with greater uneasiness and fear in face of the massive anti-"government" demonstrations of South Korean students.

#### Korea University Meeting

SK050456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- More than 4,000 students of Koryo University in Seoul held an anti-"government" meeting and a demonstration on May 4, according to the Japanese radio NHK quoting a KYODO report from Seoul.

The meeting held in memory of 6 patriotic students cold-bloodedly murdered after they were forcibly drafted into the puppet army was also participated in by many students from other universities in Seoul. The attendants of the meeting denounced the crime of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and resolved themselves to fight together for the democratisation of the campus and society.

The radio said that the anti-"government" meeting was the first joint struggle meeting of students this year. After the meeting the students held a campus demonstration loudly shouting "We oppose forcible conscription", "For democracy and freedom of speech" and other slogans.

The radio reported that fierce clashes between rock-hurling students and tear gas-firing police continued till late at night.

That day over 500 students of Yonsei University also held an anti-"government" demonstration, repeatedly clashing with the puppet riot police.

According to a UPI report, students who held the fierce anti-"government" demonstration till late at night at Koryo University on May 4 again gathered at the library of the university and continued a sit-in on May 5.

#### VRPR on 'Antigovernment Struggle'

SK050956 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the righteous antigovernment struggle of the youths and students which continue vigorously on the university campuses.

The patriotic students' mass antigovernment struggle, which has continued without interruption on the university campuses throughout the country since last March, is becoming fiercer with the papal visit to South Korea.

On (?3) May, the day the pope arrived in South Korea, students at many universities staged mass antigovernment demonstrations. Shouting slogans denouncing the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring's crimes of strangling democratic and civil rights, some (?1,000) students at Songgyungwan University bravely fought the suppressive policemen who were firing tear gas canisters, engaging them in a fierce rock-throwing fight.

On the same day, some 800 students at Sogang University staged a sit-in throughout the night after holding an antigovernment demonstration and some 500 students at [name indistinct] University also staged another fierce antigovernment demonstration for 2 consecutive days.

Also, there was an antigovernment demonstration at [name indistinct] Theological Seminary College. On the previous day, 2 May, some 200 students at Tongguk University staged a brave street demonstration after ramming through the line of policemen who were trying to check their advance.

To the present, some 60 universities throughout the country, including nearly all universities in Seoul, such as Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University, and Songgyungwan University, and many universities in rural areas such as Chonnam University, have staged antigovernment struggles, joining in the righteous struggle for freedom on campus and social democratization.

The patriotic students who rose in the struggles are now continuing a fierce fight against the suppressive police, shouting such slogans as: "Let us overthrow the dictatorial regime," "Abolish the forced conscription system," "Long live democracy," "Let us revive April," "Democratize campus," "Put an end to surveillance of the campus," "The government-sponsored press, destroy yourself," "Abolish the guidance system of absence from school," and "Abolish the National Student Defense Corps."



The patriotic students' antigovernment struggle, which is continuing daily, because it is an explosion of the frustration and fury accumulated against the Chon Tu-hwan ring and an expression of resolute resistance and determination not to tolerate the fascist rule, is an extremely just struggle, which reflects our popular masses' aspirations and demands.

As you may all know, Chon Tu-hwan is a murderer rarely found in history and a fascist tyrant surpassing the previous dictators. What the Chon Tu-hwan ring has done from the day it usurped power illegally has been nothing but maneuvers for division and war, treacherous and sell-out acts, acts of fascist suppression, and acts of strangling the people. This can be seen clearly in what has become of the campus today.

With the beginning of the new semester, the Chon Tu-hwan ring babbled about allowing the expelled students to return to school, releasing the imprisoned students, pulling the police force off campuses, and liberalizing the campus, as if he were doing something favorable for the students. All this, however, as today's campus situation shows, is nothing but a third-rate, cheap farce designed, from start to finish, to cloak the Chon Tu-hwan ring's nature as a strangler of the campus, to placate and deceive the youths and students, and to thwart the students' antigovernment spirit by misleading public opinion.

It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan ring that has committed the intolerable act of expelling students en masse the moment it announced the measure of allowing the expelled students to return to school and the act of coercibly conscripting the patriotic students into the army and then ruthlessly massacring them by making the guidance system of school absences flourish.

While paying lip service to the withdrawal of the police from the campus the Chon Tu-hwan ring actually pulled out only part of the police stationed on the campuses, leaving the government agents on the campus to continue keeping tabs on the students. At the same time, the ring used the police force pulled out of the campuses for stakeouts around the universities. It even brought some 2,000 policemen from the countryside and drove them out to fascist suppression.

In the meantime, by forming a new suppressive institution, like the organization dealing with the campus situation, at each university, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is watching every move of the students. Also, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now bringing into the universities [words indistinct] commando forces and driving even (?4,000) night watchmen out to suppress the youths and students. As a result, campuses in South Korea can almost be said to have been turned into prisons without bars and every move of the students is constantly being watched. Thus, suppression of the campus is actually being intensified.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring babbles about liberalizing the campus, while keeping such illegal (?devices) as the fascist guidance system of absences from school and the graduation quota system in force. This is an intolerable act of deceiving and mocking the students and the patriotic popular masses. What is more, the Chon Tu-hwan ring babbles as if it were about to liberalize the universities through the criminal fascist, private organization of the government called the National Student Defense Corps. This is a cunning maneuver to place the student bodies under the purview of the government-sponsored organizations in order to make them amenable to government direction and to placate the students' struggle by changing the student-fascist clique relationship to the student-professor relationship.

How can the students stand aside while the Chon Tu-hwan ring commits such an act? It is therefore an extremely (?natural) act in response to the outcry of the popular masses for the students, whose blood is boiling, and who are living for justice and patriotism, to have risen in a righteous struggle, calling for the overthrow of the dictatorial regime, freedom on the campus, and social democratization.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, is running riot with fascist suppression instead of heeding the just demand of the students. At the same time, devoting itself to false and slanderous propaganda to create the impression that the students' struggle is hurting the people's livelihood by mobilizing the government-sponsored press, the ring is threatening the students' righteous struggle in every way it can think of. This is nothing but a cunning, slanderous maneuver designed to undermine and isolate the student movement by weaning them away from the popular masses.

No matter what fascist suppression and machinations it may employ, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to obliterate the antigovernment struggle of our youths and students, who, opening their eyes to the justness of their own cause, have risen in the struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, looking squarely at the situation, should immediately cease the fascist suppression and slanderous machinations against the students and should step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by the popular masses. No matter how fascism may rampage, our students will not lower the flag of struggle they have already raised.

#### Further Commentary

SK070258 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the righteous antigovernment struggle of the patriotic students which is becoming fiercer every day. As reported, the patriotic students' mass antigovernment struggle in which the students call for campus freedom and social democratization is continuing in May, following the struggles of April.

On 4 May, some 4,000 patriotic students from 6 universities held an antigovernment meeting at Korea University and then staged a demonstration struggle. Participating in the meeting, held on that day to commemorate fellow students who were ruthlessly massacred after being coercibly conscripted into the army, students from many universities in Seoul staged a joint struggle.

Following the meeting, the students went on to stage a demonstration on the campus, shouting slogans reading: "We oppose the system of coercive conscription," "Guarantee us democratization, freedom of press, and basic rights," and "Guarantee us campus freedom," engaging the mobile police, who were trying to prevent them from coming out into the streets, in a fierce rock-throwing fight.

Some 1,500 patriotic students continued an antigovernment sit-in at Korea University again on 5 May after the action of 4 May. Also, the patriotic students at Yonsei University and Sogang University staged demonstrations on 4 May, as did the students at Sogang University, Catholic Seminary College, and Chungang University on the previous day, 3 May.

Some 50 students who had staged a sit-in since the night of 3 May at the headquarters of the Korean National Christian Council to mark the 4th anniversary of the Kwangju popular struggle of resistance continued their struggle on 4 May.

The daily staging of such antigovernment struggles by patriotic students on the university campuses can be said to be just, reflecting our popular masses' aspirations for campus freedom and social democratization, and in response to the demands of the times.

The patriotic students' antigovernment struggle, staged even under the heavy pressure of fascist suppression -- military and police forces were deployed even on the campuses on the occasion of Pope John Paul II's visit to South Korea -- cannot but be said to be a proud act which demonstrated their undying will.

As you may all know, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist tyrant, a human butcher, and a murderer rarely found in history. All that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has done from the day he took power by force is to maneuver for division and war and fascist repression, and commit acts of strangling the people and selling the nation. This fact is patently demonstrated by today's situation on the campuses, which have been turned into a fascist military drill ground. The reality of the South Korean campuses is that the students considered invidious to the traitor are being expelled from school through the fascist graduation quota system and patriotic students engaged in the struggle are being coercibly conscripted into the Army under the pretext of the guidance system of absence from school and then massacred ruthlessly.

Today, this land has been turned into a land barren of human rights and civil rights in the best sense of the words and can be said to be an inferno of the 20th century. Despite such a fact, by inviting the pope to visit South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan is scheming to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, conjuring up the impression that freedom and democratic and civil rights exist in this land. At such a time, the youths and students exposed and denounced the Chon Tu-hwan ring's acts of murdering the patriotic students by holding antigovernment meetings, staging vigorous demonstrations calling for campus freedom and democratization of society. This can be said to be an act indicting, before the whole world, the fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. What is more, the patriotic students' antigovernment demonstrations and struggles, fully reflecting the will of our popular masses to rise in another or third Kwangju uprising on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju struggle of resistance, are extremely just and patriotic acts. For this reason, the popular masses from all strata throughout the country are highly praising the antigovernment struggle of the youths and students continuously staged day after day as righteous acts of the impassioned young intellectuals who rose in response to the demands of the times, giving them their solidarity and support.

No matter how the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression may rage, our youths and students will never lower the flag of struggle they have already raised and will usher in a new democratic society in this land without fail. The patriotic popular masses from all strata should join in the righteous antigovernment struggle of the youths and students, which continues daily, so as to make the flames of the pannational salvation struggle of resistance flare up again during this month of May when we mark the 4th anniversary of the Kwangju popular struggle of resistance.

#### BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS ATTEND MEETINGS -- Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA) -- A Korean public health delegation headed by Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health, left here on May 2 to attend the 37th General Assembly of the World Health Organisation to be held in Geneva and a DPRK delegation headed by Han Chong-sop, deputy general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, left here on the same day to participate in the conference of ministers of information and communications of the countries with regional redistribution centres of the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries to be held in Egypt. Assafor Aziatsi Awunu, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and chairman of the Togolese National Movement of Students and Probationers, left here for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 2 May 84 SK]



ROK, U.S. AGREE TO IMPROVE COMBAT CAPABILITIES

SK080145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May pp 1, 2

[Text] High-ranking military leaders of the Republic of Korea and the United States, closely examined the latest military and security situation on and around the Korean peninsula, yesterday. They agreed to continue to improve combat capabilities to deter any outside armed aggression against the republic.

In the Military Committee Meeting (MCM) held in the conference room of the Ministry of National Defense, the two sides discussed the U.S. military assistance necessary for reinforcing Korea's Armed Forces. MCM, the sixth of its annual series, was presided over by Gen. Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his American counterpart Gen. John Vessey.

Military leaders of the two allied countries also discussed the factors heightening tension on the Korean peninsula and the combined countermeasures to be used against military adventurism against the south. They exchanged a wide range of views on American military strategy and policy for the defense of the republic and reconfirmed that they would continue promoting close military cooperation between the two allies.

Gen. Yi said: "The purpose of this meeting is to review the ROK-U.S. war deterrence efforts during the past year, to encourage combat readiness efforts of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) and to discuss sincerely the current tasks that we must accomplish to develop the measures to achieve our common goals -- stability and peace in this part of the world." He said that, as a survivor of the blatant Rangoon attack perpetrated by North Korea last October, he felt deep emotions about meeting again with his close American friends. He predicted that North Korea will continue its military efforts to communize the peninsula by force.

In response Gen. Vessey said that it was a pleasure to be back in Korea to attend the meeting. "Working together," Vessey said, "we have come a long way since the first MCM in 1978 and CFC stands today as firm evidence of our willingness to defend freedom"

"These discussions," he said, "will strengthen the bonds between us and will lead to the improvement of CFC to maintain peace and freedom."

In addition to Gen. Yi, Gen. Yi Sang-hun, deputy CFC commander and other top defense officials attended the one-day meeting while the American delegates included Adm. William J. Crowe, commander of U.S. Forces Pacific, and Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, CFC commander.

Adm. Crowe reconfirmed the importance of the relationship between U.S. forces in the Pacific and the Republic of Korea. "Be assured," Crowe said, "that the United States unequivocally intends to remain a Pacific power and to honor its commitments to the Republic of Korea."

"Moreover," he said, "the United States will continue to enhance the readiness of its forces in this region in general and in the republic in particular." Gen. Sennewald said that despite the efforts of the two countries, forces under his command are still outnumbered by North Korea's decade-long military buildup.

In its report, Korea's Joint Chiefs of Staff urged continued mutual efforts to improve early warning systems in the republic and to increase the capacity of Korean and American forces to meet and defeat a surprise attack by the North.

The meeting ended after approving a joint report to be presented to the 16th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) to be held tomorrow and Thursday. The SCM will be co-chaired by Minister of National Defense Yoon Sung-min and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Later in the day, Gen Vessey and his party visited the National Cemetery to commemorate those buried there. Later they attended a dinner given by Gen Yi Ki-paek at the Hotel Shilla. Gen Vessey and Adm Crowe arrived in Seoul Sunday and were greeted by Gen Yi Ki-paek and Gen Sennewald. Secretary Weinberger will arrive today.

#### COLOR TV EXPORTS TO U.S. DECREASE SHARPLY

SK070249 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korean color television manufacturers suffered a sharp setback in their sales to the United States last month due largely to the U.S. anti-dumping charges imposed on Korean-made color TV sets sold there. Business sources said Monday that the Korean manufacturers exported approximately 60,000 to 70,000 color TV sets to the United States in April, a substantial drop from a monthly average of 130,000 registered during the first three months of the year.

U.S. importers suspended their purchases of the Korean TV sets around the end of March as the U.S. International Trade Commission ruled Korean color TV sets were being dumped on the U.S. market and were injuring the U.S. industry, the sources said.

The ITC action paved the way for the U.S. Commerce Department to impose anti-dumping duties. April's sales were conducted only through local corporations of Korean TV manufacturers in the United States, the sources said. They expect the shipment of color TV sets this year to remain at half of last year's 1.9 million sets. To make up for the reduction in sales to the United States, the Korean industry is trying to expand markets in Europe and Central and South America.

#### PRIME MINISTER SEEKS ROK-EC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK080149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 84 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong said yesterday that it is desirable for Korea and the European Community (EC) to increase mutual economic cooperation, particularly in the fields of technology and capital investment. The premier told Gaston Thorn, president of the Council of the European Community at his office, that the two sides should hold continued consultation to minimize possible trade friction between them, according to Chong Yun-chun, press secretary to the premier.

Thorn arrived in Seoul earlier in the day for a three-day visit. Thorn was quoted as saying that Korea and the community can strengthen mutual cooperation by increasing personnel exchanges. He said the community is willing to help Korea solve its foreign debt situation and inflation.

Prior to meeting with the premier, Thorn visited Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong. He told Yi that Korea's stability has a "direct bearing" on that of Europe.

CHINESE SWIMMERS ENJOY SIGHTSEEING IN SEOUL

SK050211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 5 (YONHAP) -- Participants in the second Asian Swimming Championships held here enjoyed a sightseeing tour in and around Seoul Friday. The six-day Seoul meet ended Thursday with China winning the championships. Japan took second place, followed by Hong Kong and South Korea. Seventeen nations took part in the championships.

One hundred and fifty swimmers from 10 countries took a look at the Lotte Shopping Center in downtown Seoul and went to the ancient Kyongbok Royal Palace, the National Museum in Seoul and a traditional folk village near the capital city. Swimmers and athletic officials from some countries, including Japan and Hong Kong, returned home without joining them.

The Chinese, wearing T-shirts and blue jeans, bought souvenirs at the department store. The Chinese basketball players who came to Korea in mid-April to compete in the Eighth Asian Junior basketball Championships, did not buy souvenirs. The Chinese swimmers were the second Chinese athletes to visit South Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with Beijing.

Admiring the department store's facilities and products displayed, Chinese team leader Lou Dapeng said the Korean shopping center far exceeded those of China.

STUDENTS HOLD THREE DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEOUL

SK080152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 84 p 8

[Text] Three antigovernment demonstrations took place in Seoul Sunday -- one in a church and the other two on streets. About 600 college students participated in the demonstrations.

Some 300 Christian youths staged an hour-long sit-down protest on the front lawn of the Saemunan Presbyterian Church near the old Capitol building around 3 p.m. The protesters attempted to march out of the church but riot police and plainclothesmen blocked them at the gate. The protesters held a big banner that said "Crusade for democracy and peace."

About 200 students demonstrated at the Yongsan Intercity Bus Terminal around 5:40 p.m. They were broken up by police about five minutes later. Nine of the demonstrators were taken to police for investigation. Two of them were from Seoul National University, three each from Korea and Yonsei Universities and one from Chungang University. Some 300 students distributed leaflets with antigovernment slogans in front of the Taeguktang Bakery in Changchung-dong around 4:30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT PAROLES 1,203 FOR BUDDHA'S BIRTHDAY

SK070310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- The Justice Ministry decided Monday to parole 1,203 inmates Tuesday morning on the occasion of the 2528th birthday of Buddha. The ministry said that the special move was accorded to those who showed signs of repentance and who were unlikely to commit crimes anymore. Among the parolees were 19 criminals with life sentences and 21 sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment or more.



JUSTICE HEAD ORDERS SHORTER SUSPECT DETENTION

SK042351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 May 84 p 8

[Text] Justice Minister Pae Myong-in yesterday instructed prosecutors not to put suspects in custody for more than 10 days while conducting investigations. In a directive to all prosecutors throughout the nation, he told them to make the period of custody as short as possible.

The period of custody should be extended for an additional 10 days only when necessary for further investigation, he said. But prosecutors should receive approval from their senior staff prior to extending the custody period, he stressed. Minister Pae said that the prosecution should concentrate their efforts on the protection of human rights.

SIMPLIFIED LAW TO EASE ALIEN NATURALIZATION

SK050005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 May 84 p 8

[Text] The Justice Ministry plans to simplify regulations to facilitate the naturalization of foreigners as Korean citizens, it was announced yesterday. The ministry said that the present Family Registration Law would be rewritten to that effect on Oct. 1. The amendment draft will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval.

The new regulation will also help foreign citizens obtain Korean family names more easily after naturalization. Foreigners, who wish to have Korean family names, have had to abide by the more strict regulation made by the Supreme Court thus far.

The ministry will also make it mandatory for parents to add written certificates signed by doctors when they report their children's birth to administrative units. At present, only their parents' reports are needed for their children to be registered as Koreans. The parents are told to pay to register the children 5,000 won in fine if they neglect the reporting. But, the fine will be raised to 20,000 won each, when the revision to the Family Registration Law goes into force.

CEMC REPORTS ON MONEY SPENT BY PARTIES IN 1983

SK050027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 May 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] A total amount of 14.3 billion won was channeled into political parties last year from the government coffer and on other sources, the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] revealed yesterday. The figure shows an increase of 800 million won compared with 1982.

According to the CEMC statistics, the political parties spent 12.7 billion won on their political activities. The amount of 14.3 billion won breaks down to 10 billion won for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, 2.9 billion won for the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, and 800 million won for the second largest opposition party, Korea National Party.

In the meantime, the DJP spent 8.7 billion won while the DKP 2.6 billion won and the KNP 700 million won, according to the statistics. The CEMC also revealed that the total assets of the ruling party stand at 18.5 billion won, followed by 500 million won for the DKP and 300 million won for the KNP.

ARMY ATTACKS KARENS; REFUGEES FLEE TO THAILAND

## Shelling Hits Thailand

BK040509 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 May 84 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Burmese troops launched another attack on a Karen camp south of here yesterday, sending artillery shells into Thai territory, a military source said. Rangoon's 75th and 76th battalions clashed with Karens about five kilometres from Phalu camp, opposite the Thai border. Five 105mm shells fell on Thai soil but no injuries nor damage were reported. Burmese troops continued to fire on the deserted Karen camp in Wang Kha, sending more shells across the border into Ban Nimit. It was reported 10 shells fell on Thai territory.

Fourth Infantry Division Commander Maj-Gen Siri Tiwaphak inspected the border area yesterday and said he would request talks with Burmese officials about the shelling. So far, the Third Army has lodged a protest with Burmese officials in Myawadi. He said the Burmese refused to accept the protest and the matter would be taken to higher authorities.

This year, Burma has launched its longest campaign against minority groups, he said. About seven refugee camps have been set up here to shelter 11,862 Karens, and about 50 percent of them are said to have malaria. At Huai Kalok refugee camp where there are 2,252 refugees from Wang Kha, 35 percent were reported with malaria, 25 percent with skin disease, and five percent malnutrition, he said.

## Village Overrun

BK070121 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Kanchanaburi -- Burmese troops overran a Karen camp opposite the Three Pagodas Pass on Saturday in a stepped-up offensive against the minority rebels. The attack on the camp, which was defended by a company, drove more than 3,000 Mon and Karen villagers across the border, sources said.

The assault brings the number of Karen bases the Burmese have set as targets to five. For months, Rangoon forces have been locked in combat with Karens defending camps at Maw Po Kay, Mae Lah, Wangkha and Phalu, which are opposite Tak Province.

Initial field reports said three Burmese soldiers were killed in the attack which started on Saturday morning. No Karen casualties were reported. The sources said the camp, about 1.5 kilometres from the pass, was under the command of Captain U Ya.

Reinforcements from the Burmese Second Division's 101st, 102nd and 103rd battalions, supported by heavy artillery, were mobilised to beef up the offensive. The Burmese continued their advance at about 2:30 p.m., sending 700-800 troops to spearhead an assault on the camp market. Clashes continued for about four hours.

Burmese forces were able to seize the market area and burn down about 20 shacks, sources said. About 600 Mon and Karen families fled the fighting into the Thai village of Song Kalia. The sources said about 70 border Patrol Police [BPP] men and a squad of provincial police were rushed to the area opposite the scene of the fighting in anticipation of incursions.

A Kanchanaburi-based BPP company equipped with V1250 armoured cars was now on full alert, they said, and a field command base had been set up to monitor the border fighting.

The sources said Rangoon was likely to launch further assaults on rebel camps controlled by the Karen Sixth Division opposite Kanchanaburi's Sangkhla and Sai Yok Districts. In an attempt to stall the offensive, the Karens were reported to have deployed small units for guerrilla attacks while other elements were setting booby traps and laying land mines around the camps.

In Tak Province, Rangoon and Karen forces were locked in skirmishes all day yesterday at Mae Lah and Wangkha. Mae Lah is about 80 kilometers north of Mae Sot District while Wangkha is 13 kilometers north of the district.

On Saturday night, the source said, a Burmese commando unit sent along the Moei River to attack Maw Po Kay from the rear was beaten off by Karens positioned on a small island. The Karens set off a number of flares to spot the commandos, who came under heavy fire and suffered casualties, he said.

Refugees Total 5,800

BK080127 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 May 84 p 3

[Text] Another 2,800 Karen refugees crossed the border into Thailand in Tak and Kanchanaburi Provinces yesterday bringing the number of refugees fleeing the border fighting to about 5,800 in the past three days. About 2,000 Karens streamed into Mae Sot District to Tak Province as Rangoon troops fired at least 20 phosphorous shells into a Karen camp in Phalu yesterday. Border Patrol Police (BPP) sources in Mae Sot said that about 14 homes were razed and fighting was still continuing at about 10 o'clock last night.

While fighting opposite Sangkhla District in Kanchanaburi Province remained quiet yesterday another 800 refugees crossed into Thailand, Governor Phaksuk Kamphu told the BANGKOK POST last night.

On Saturday over 3,000 Mon and Karen refugees crossed into Sangkhla District when five Burmese battalions, making up about 1,000 troops, overran a rebel camp situated about 1.5 kilometres from the three Pagodas Pass. The Burmese troops which spearheaded the Saturday attack were believed to be elements of the 26th, 31st, 32nd, 61st and 62nd battalions. The name of the Burmese division is not yet known.

Mae Sot BPP sources said that the Burmese shelling of Phalu started at about 12:45 p.m. but was hampered by rain which drenched the area. Fighting was still raging last night and it is feared that the border battles will escalate. The fighting has forced black-market traders and merchants to dismantle their shops on the Thai side, the sources said.

A number of the 2,000 Karen refugees who arrived yesterday started pitching tents along roadsides while others sought refuge in temples or with relatives, the sources added. Fighting was also reported at the Karen camps of Maw Po Kay, Mae Lah and Wang Kha -- all of which are located opposite Mae Sot District.

Despite the new influx of refugees into Sangkhla District, Kanchanaburi Governor Phaksuk said the situation has been relatively quiet. Governor Phaksuk said there were no cause for concern at the moment as the Border Patrol troopers, provincial police and soldiers were on full alert in case fighting spills across the border.

District officials had asked for food supplies for the refugees and provincial authorities were preparing to send rice and canned food today, the governor said. Mr Phaksuk also said that he had already dispatched a team of doctors to the refugee camp although there were no large numbers of wounded civilians there.

KHUN SA 'SECRET AGREEMENT' WITH ARMY SUSPECTED

BK080129 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 May 84 p 2

[Text] A regional Burmese army is believed to have concluded a secret agreement with the Shan United Army (SUA) of narcotics kingpin Khun Sa in its drive against other rebel groups, particularly the Burmese Communist Party. Various pointers to this theory being correct include the fact that Khun Sa's forces have not clashed with the Burmese troops since last year, authoritative sources told THE NATION last night. The sources, citing intelligence information, however, said there was still no evidence to prove that Rangoon was aware of or connived with the arrangement. According to the information, the regional army is responsible for the suppression of the northeast command of the Burmese Communist Party [BCP]. The crux of the suspected deal is the avoidance of clashes and military encounters between the Burmese troops and armed rebels of the SUA, which has established its stronghold at Doi Lang on the Thai-Burmese border opposite Chiang Mai. Burmese troops used to launch an offensive against Doi Lang once a year when the strategic hill was held by another minority group led by Phya Cha-er, but the hill has apparently gained immunity from Burmese attack following the take-over of the terrain by SUA forces, according to the sources, who pointed out that this could be an indication of such a secret deal.

The authoritative Thai sources also cited a report that a few months ago, Khun Sa's troops launched an unprecedented attack on a rebel minority movement opposite Mae Hong Son. The rebel group is a member of the National Democracy Party (NDP), a force allied to the Karen separatist movement. The sources said, adding that this was another indication that Burmese troops had reached a secret agreement with the SUA. The attack came after the Karen rebels sought assistance from the SUA to resist the annual Burmese offensive against their strongholds along the western border of Thailand. Khun Sa then reportedly demanded that the Karen rebels, who have collected huge revenues through taxes imposed on the thriving across-the-border trade and the exploitation of rich natural resources in the areas under their control, pay ten million baht in exchange. The deal was off and since then, there have been no talks between the two rebel groups, the sources said.

The authoritative sources said the attack launched by Khun Sa's force on the ally of the Karen rebels while the Karens were under heavy military pressure had led to thinking along the lines that there was a secret arrangement. The sources also said that Khun Sa had earlier offered to help the Burmese repress other rebel groups, after his drug trafficking army had come under several military offensives mounted by Thai troops. They said that the theory was convincing from the point of view that the Burmese regard the BCP and the Karen rebel movement as their No 1 and No 2 enemies respectively. "But Thailand regards any drug-trafficking minority groups as our No 1 enemy along the Thai-Burmese border," one of the sources said. However, another authoritative source stressed that Thailand places priority on good relations with Rangoon in dealing with the problems along the common border. "But the Burmese might still cast doubts on the sincerity of the Thais at local level. At national level, the Burmese have become convinced of the sincerity of the Thai Government in pursuing good relations with Rangoon," he added. He said that some Burmese were still sceptical, due to the fact that Thai authorities provided refuge to Karen rebels when they were attacked by Burmese troops.



OFFICIALS MARK DIEN BIEN PHU ANNIVERSARY

Chea Sim, Chan Si Speak

BK071500 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0502 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 May (SPK) -- The victory of Dien Bien Phu is a historic victory, a great victory of the militant solidarity between the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people and the armies and peoples of the other Indochinese countries. This was affirmed by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, who presided over a meeting held in Phnom Penh this morning under the sponsorship of the Kampuchean Ministry of Defense and the KUFNCD National Council in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory (7 May).

Present in the presidium, among others, were Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Chae Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education; Sim Ka, member of the Central Committee and minister for state affairs inspection; and Soy Keo, member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of defense.

Also present were Nguyen Hoa, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam; Thongphen Souklaseng, ambassador of Laos; Vu Nha and Phommachak Southisan, military attaches of Vietnam and Laos to Kampuchea respectively. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also invited to attend.

Chairman Chea Sim stressed that the all-round great successes that the Kampuchean revolution had won during the past 5 years were inseparable from the very precious aid and assistance that the Vietnamese party, Government, Army, and people continued to accord to the Kampuchean revolution in work to defend the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the Kampuchean people's right to live.

The successes of the Kampuchean revolution, Chea Sim went on to say, constitute a testimony to the close bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and are also attributable to the assistance of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and progressive forces in the world. In particular, our successes in the military field at the beginning of this year are at the same time stinging and humiliating defeats for the enemies of all stripes who are weakening and are on the verge of collapsing forever.

Following the opening speech by Chairman Chea Sim, Chan Si regarded the Dien Bien Phu victory as "an object of sublime pride for the Vietnamese people, a brilliant light for the world's independence- and freedom-loving workers." After relating the development of the battle of Dien Bien Phu to the final victory on 7 May 1954 of the Vietnamese patriotic forces, Chan Si stressed:

The victory of Dien Bien Phu is a common victory of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples, brothers in arms from the same trench in the liberation struggle against the common enemy -- imperialism. It is also a victory for all oppressed nations in the world. It clearly shows that in this era all wars of aggression of the imperialists are doomed to failure and that the liberating revolution of nations will succeed victoriously. The victory of Dien Bien Phu has actively contributed to stimulating the three revolutionary currents of the world which, presently, conform perfectly with the law of the development of human society.

The victory of Dien Bien Phu put an end to the long struggle of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos in their resistance to French colonialists and U.S. interventionists. It led to the success on 20 July 1954 of the Geneva Conference on Indochina, forcing France to recognize the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the three Indochinese countries, thus creating favorable conditions for the advancement of the three countries.

The chairman of the council went on: The Armed Forces and people of Kampuchea are very proud of having coordinated their actions with those of the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples and struggled shoulder to shoulder in the same trench with them to inflict total defeat on the French colonialists who, for the first time, capitulated, and capitulated on the Indochinese peninsula.

The victory of Dien Bien Phu is to use a good lesson to learn from in order to cope with a situation in which the Chinese expansionists associated with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries do not cease to support the Khmer reactionaries -- traitors to the nations -- in order to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and bring the Pol Pot gang, real or disguised, back to Kampuchea to resume the massacre of the Kampuchean people.

The lessons drawn from the victory of Dien Bien Phu are of great value to the Kampuchean revolution, Chan Si noted before pointing out the need to have a truly Marxist-Leninist politico-military line and a great determination to fight and win and to strengthen the alliance of militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, which is "a powerful force capable of checking all enemies."

In order now to foil the maneuvers of Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism, and other reactionaries, this lesson is of great value to the people and Army of Kampuchea in particular and to the peoples and armies of the Indochinese countries in general, he stressed.

Chairman Chan Si recalled the successes achieved by the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people who, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, during the past few months inflicted severe punishments on the Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionaries supported by Thai aircraft and artillery along the Khmer-Thai border.

From 27 December 1983 to 15 April 1984, he said, the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people assisted by Vietnamese volunteers put out of action 4,500 enemy soldiers, including 270 who surrendered and more than 300 others who had left the enemy ranks to rally to the people's cause. We seized nearly 2,000 weapons and hundreds of tons of ammunition and military equipment supplied by Beijing expansionism.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers drew attention to future anti-Kampuchean maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists who, while strengthening their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionaries, are continuing to use Thai territory to support the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer reactionaries for the purpose of sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution.

He called on the Army and population of the country to heighten their vigilance; to promote the three revolutionary movements in the localities: fight the enemy, intensify production and practice thrift, and build revolutionary forces; to bring into full play the revolutionary heroism and activate patriotic emulation; and to strengthen the strategic alliance of militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos and further tighten solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Chairman Chan Si concluded: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, on behalf of the KPRP, of the Council of State, Council of Ministers, and National Council of the KUFNCD, we would like to express our gratitude which we preserve in our hearts toward the party, state, Army, and people of Vietnam for according precious aid to the Kampuchean revolution in the struggle against French colonialists, then against the U.S. imperialists, and now against the Chinese expansionists and their stooges of all stripes.

Today the valiant volunteer forces of Vietnam are continuing to collaborate with the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people in a noble spirit of proletarian internationalism by shedding their blood to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of our Kampuchean fatherland and defend our people's right to live.

We also would like to express thanks for the considerable aid and assistance of the parties, states, and peoples of Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as those of the progressive forces the world over for the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea.

Strong with the spirit of determination to fight and to triumph inspired by Dien Bien Phu, strong with fervent patriotism of our people, and under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, we will overcome all obstacles and will achieve final victory in our revolutionary labor: to defend and edify the Kampuchean fatherland progressing toward socialism.

Speaking on the occasion, Vietnam's acting Charge d'Affaires Nguyen Hoa brought out the importance of the contribution made by Kampuchean patriots of the Issarak front and the combatants of Pathet Lao to the victory of Dien Bien Phu.

"The successes won by our brothers on the battlefields of Laos and Kampuchea illustrated a perfect coordination of combat and effective support given to the main theater of operation for the decisive victory," he declared. He mentioned the messages received by the combatants of Dien Bien Phu, particularly from the Khmer Issarak front, while the battle was raging, and stressed that these messages had greatly encouraged them. Bring out the main significances of this victory, the Vietnamese diplomat said:

Dien Bien Phu put an end to the domination of French colonialism while checking the intervention of the United States which wanted to prolong and expand the war in the Indochinese peninsula. The victory of Dien Bien Phu inaugurated the collapse of colonialism on a world scale and contributed to the promotion of the three revolutionary currents at that time. It was a glorious victory scored by the Vietnamese people, and also a victory of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, brothers in arms in the struggle for national liberation.

The traditions of militant solidarity of the three fraternal Indochinese peoples became a law governing their victories in the resistance to French colonialists and U.S. aggressors and particularly in the current struggle against the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists who hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of reaction are waging general war of destruction against the socialist construction efforts of our three peoples.

Nguyen Hoa concluded: In celebrating the victory of Dien Bien Phu, we are firmly convinced that with their strong traditions of undaunted struggle and with their special bonds of solidarity and friendship and their militant solidarity, the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea will frustrate all maneuvers of their enemies and effectively defend the peaceful labor of each country to contribute to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Chea Sim Attends Exhibition

BK071428 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1137 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 7 -- A photo exhibition on the Dien Bien Phu victory and a new life on that former battlefield was inaugurated in Phnom Penh Monday morning by the Ministry of Information and Culture to mark the 30th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's historic victory over French colonialism.

The opening ceremony was attended by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Chan Si, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hun Sen, Politburo member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires a.i. Nguyen Hoa and Military Attache Vu Nha and other members of the diplomatic corps were also on hand.

On this occasion Nguyen Hoa and Vu Nha presented "Dein Bein Phu" badges to Kampuchean and foreign visitors at the ceremony.

NGUYEN KHANH HEADS VISITING CPV DELEGATION

BK040633 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee cabinet a delegation of the CPV Central Committee cabinet led by its chief, Nguyen Khanh, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, visited Kampuchea from 26 April to 3 May. During its stay, the delegation was received by Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission; Keo Chanda, secretary of the municipal party committee; and other personalities. The delegation also visited common graves at Cheung Ek, the Thol Sleng high school-jail, the former royal palace, a model village in Kandal Province, the "Liberation" cigarette plant, and Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap Province.

THAI BORDER INCURSIONS 27 APRIL-5 MAY REPORTED

BK071412 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 7 -- From April 27 to May 5 Thailand's reconnaissance aircraft nine times overflew Hill 547 (Preah Vihear), Hills 382 and 362 (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey) and northern border areas of Koh Kong, one to two kilometres inside Kampuchea.

Thai vessels made 94 incursions into areas from 10 to 20 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang. On April 27, two Thai warships provided artillery support for Khmer reactionaries on Hill 193 in western Koh Kong, close to the Kampuchean-Thai border.

On the ground, Khmer reactionaries, with Thai artillery support, made 195 attacks on border areas in the provinces of Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong. They were intercepted by Kampuchean border guards and Vietnamese Army volunteers, taking nearly 140 casualties and losing more than 50 guns.



THAI PRISONERS PRESENTED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

BK080624 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0451 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK) -- Fourteen of the 22 Thai prisoners captured by Kampuchean combatants during their recent border operations were presented this morning to the local and foreign press. In a press conference presided over by Tea Banh, deputy chief of the KPRAF General Staff, a prisoner stated that he crossed the border on 18 March and was captured 8 days later on 26 March in Pailin region, where he exploited a mine of precious stones.

Samat Ladanthat, 21, a native of Korat Province, acknowledged that it was the second time he had entered Kampuchea. Three times I met Pol Pot troops who occupied a 10-km-long base in Thailand, he added. Only the Pol Pot gang and Thai soldiers have access to this base, he stressed.

The press conference was organized to propagate the results of the operations launched by Kampuchean forces and Vietnamese volunteers against the nests of Khmer reactionaries at the western border of Kampuchea during the first months of the year. All important nests of the Khmer reactionaries were attacked and occupied, and more than 4,500 enemies were put out of action, the deputy chief of the Kampuchean General Staff emphasized, referring to a communique of the Kampuchean Defense Ministry. He stated that Pol Pot troops and other Khmer reactionaries received the benefit of active military support from Thailand, notably through aircraft and artillery.

During the first trimester, Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 98 times. In particular, they used bombs and rockets against positions at Ampil, Koh Kong, and Hill 547, Preah Vihear Province, he indicated. A total of 1,286 violations of Kampuchean territorial waters by Thai vessels during the same period were also noted, he said. From 27 April to 3 May, Thai aircraft, among which were observation planes and helicopters, overflew Hill 547 nine times, and on 27 April Thai naval artillery shelled a locality 12 km northwest of Koh Kong to cover the Pol Pot gang, Tea Banh announced.

By supporting the Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean revolution, Thai authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences, the deputy chief of the KPRAF General Staff concluded.

HENG SAMRIN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING

BK080714 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK) -- The PRK Council of State decided to confer the Medal of Work on two cadres of the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts and on personnel of the Education Ministry. Meeting recently under the chairmanship of its chairman, Heng Samrin, the Council of State also appointed two deputy ministers and an assistant to the minister and ambassadors to the CSSR and Hungary. It also examined the drafts of decrees submitted by the Council of Ministers.

ATHIT REITERATES AIR FORCE'S DESIRE FOR F-16'S

BK080712 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Answering a question at the lecture on the topic "Teachers and National Security" at the Teachers Council's meeting hall yesterday, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said that the Air Force wanted F-16-100's to improve its capability because F-16A-100's had great capabilities and operating them would keep the Air Force modernized. Athit said the sending of U.S. officials to brief Thailand on available aircraft did not mean the United States was refusing to sell F-16A-100's to Thailand. It is up to Thailand to decide what type of aircraft it wants to buy. Athit said he anticipated no problem as far as Thailand is concerned. Because the presidential election is approaching, however, the U.S. Government is hesitating on its decision. Athit added that Asian countries are watching closely whether the United States will sell F-16A-100's to Thailand. They also want to buy the aircraft if the United States decides to sell them to Thailand.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO ASEAN CAPITALS VIEWED

BK080142 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Must Do More Than Talk About the Kampuchean Issue"]

[Text] The primary point in the visit of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz's visit to ASEAN capitals is to brief the governments about what was discussed in talks between President Ronald Reagan and Chinese leaders in Beijing last month. This has to be considered at two levels. The first is that Wolfowitz will not be revealing to ASEAN governments all that transpired between Reagan and the Chinese leaders. The second is that he will not be telling the press everything he told the foreign ministers he has been meeting.

This is only natural. From our point of view, however, the important point is that the Kampuchean problem was discussed in Beijing. There is no surprise factor in the "revelation" that the U.S. will not be supporting a return to power of the Khmer Rouge. This matter, as he himself pointed out, was fully discussed in the International Conference on Kampuchea as long ago as 1981 and China had accepted that a government chosen by the Khmer people should be installed and not just a Khmer Rouge government. So, it is only natural that China did not take exception to Reagan's statement.

However, a different point arises since China does not believe that Vietnamese troops will not leave Kampuchea voluntarily in deference to world opinion. In that case the Vietnamese have to be militarily pushed out by the guerrillas -- a possibility that nobody sees in the near future -- and the Khmer Rouge are by far the superior force compared to the factions of prince Sihanouk and Son Sann. Only under such circumstances would the Khmer Rouge be able to take power in Phnom Penh -- something which is now just academic.

What is more important is whether the U.S. will be giving more aid, mainly humanitarian, to the two non-communist factions of the resistance fighters. The bulk of China's military aid goes to the Khmer Rouge and it is necessary for both ASEAN and the U.S. to find some formula to strengthen the hands of Sihanouk and Son Sann. China is doing her best with her limited resources and the Sino-Vietnamese border fighting appears to be of a greater magnitude than has been reported up to now. Moscow has come up with repeated statements denouncing China over the border fighting.

ASEAN foreign ministers are meeting in Jakarta today but Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has already defused its importance and has warned that nothing new in the form of proposals is likely to come out of the discussions. Possibly he is somewhat disillusioned by his visit to Moscow soon after he had held talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The intense diplomatic activities over Kampuchea and Vietnam's spirited but short dry season offensive seem to be tapering off. Obviously we are seeing the quiet period of a few months which always precedes the convening of the UN General Assembly when the Kampuchean issue will be reactivated.

#### ARTILLERY DUEL WITH SRV FORCES AT BORDER

BK080818 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 May 84 p 1

[Text] Surin -- Vietnamese gunners and Thai troops engaged in artillery exchanges yesterday at Ban Charat and Ban Taweng Kao, a field military sources reported. Vietnamese gunners began shelling into Ban Charat in Bua Chet Subdistrict at 7 a.m. and 14 shells landed near the village. The Thai troops returned fire until the Vietnamese firing stopped. Later, at 2 p.m., Vietnamese gunners opened artillery fire into Pik Pass and Ban Taweng Kao and eight shells landed on Thai soil.

Both shellings caused no damage to villagers' property. However, it was noticeable that the Vietnamese gunners had adjusted the range to hit the same target all the time. The field report said that most people from the two villages were still taking temporary refuge with their relatives in the subdistrict as they were fearful of their safety.

A Border Patrol Police (BPP) report said that Vietnamese forces on Banthat mountain range opposite Khlong Yai District yesterday made a verbal attack over a loudspeaker in the Thai and Khmer languages against alleged support for Khmer resistance

#### RANGERS SEIZE MAJOR COMMUNIST CAMP IN SOUTH

SK080808 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] According to Colonel Wiset Siriwatthanakun, commander of the 42d combined civilian, military, and police unit, yesterday afternoon ranger volunteers from his unit clashed for about 10 minutes with a group of Communist terrorists while trying to seize a major Communist camp northeast of Wiang Sa District, Surat Thani. The clash resulted in minor injury to a ranger volunteer. The unit successfully captured the camp, which consisted of eight shelters, an electricity generator, a water pump, clothes, food supplies, documents, and some weapons. The unit also defused 17 landmines.

The unit was operating as part of "Operation 4306," which started on 1 May and was targeted against the area where Phi Pun and Tha Sala Districts of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province and Ban Na San and Wiang Sa Districts of Surat Thani meet. The Headquarters 77 camp in Tha Sala District and Samnak camp in Phi Pun District had been captured earlier during "Operation 4306."

To date, "Operation 4306" has resulted in the capture of 3 Communist camps -- which contained 15 shelters -- 3 RPG's, 438 homemade RPG's, 87 mines, and 300 plastic explosives. The operation will continue in order to pressure the Communist terrorists in the area to surrender.

MORE TROOPS DISPATCHED TO BURMESE BORDER

BK071310 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 May 84 pp 1, 28

[Text] Kanchanaburi -- More government troops were dispatched to the Thai-Burmese border at the Three Pagoda Pass of Sangkhla Buri District this morning to prevent any spillover of foreign forces after heavy fighting erupted between Burmese troops and rebel forces of Karens and Mons, Governor Phaksuk Kamphu said. The fighting, which started on Saturday morning, caused about 3,000 Karen and Mon civilians to flee into Thailand. They are now living at Thongkalia village, some eight kilometres from the border.

Governor Phaksuk said that Burmese forces reportedly burnt down the Karen and Mon market-places at the Three Pagoda Pass after they overran that place formerly manned by Mon and Karen rebels. A Thai medical team has been dispatched to help the sick among the Mon and Karen refugees. More government forces will be dispatched to this order area tomorrow if the situation is still tense, said the governor. There is an urgent need of food supplies, he said, adding that he is preparing a report to the Interior Ministry about the matter. He also sought the help of relief agencies to ease the plight of the displaced persons.

Border Patrol police this morning reported that the Three Pagoda Pass is now under the control of Burmese forces. The site fell to the Burmese troops at 5 p.m. on Saturday after an offensive began in the morning. The Burmese forces from the 101, 202, and 303 Battalions of the Second Division were involved in the raid on the place which some 200 Karen and Mon rebels were manning. The outnumbered rebels abandoned their camps and resorted to guerrilla tactics against the Burmese forces. There is still scattered fighting along the border opposite Sangkhla Buri District, a field report said. At the same time, a report from Tak Province said that fighting between Karen and Burmese forces was continuing at various places along the Moel River and deep inside Burma. The Burmese are reported to have dispatched more reinforcements to the site of the Karens' Maw Po Kay camp, opposite Tha Song Yang District. The camp has been surrounded by the Burmese for the last two months, but they have been unable to overrun it.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TERMED SATISFACTORY

BK071230 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 May 84 p 3

[Text] National development in the first two years following the implementation of the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan was satisfactory, the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) said. In the latest issue of its Economic and Social Journal, the NESDB said that general economic expansion under the 1982-86 development plan had grown at a satisfactory rate even though it was still below the plan's targets. In 1982, economic expansion was growing at 4.1 per cent and this was increased to 5.8 per cent in 1983, the journal said. The target set in the fifth plan was 6.6 per cent per annum. However, the journal said that if global economic conditions were taken into consideration, the country's expansion rate was still "satisfactory," compared with those of other developing countries.

The journal said that inflation had been eased and posed no threat to the country's economy. The country's inflation, it said, had been targetted at 10.6 per cent. But in 1982 and 1983, inflation was running at a mere 5.2 and 3.8 per cent a year respectively. Major factors which helped bring down the inflation rate were tightened financial and monetary measures laid down by the government, the journal said. It said that the only concern now was the country's trade deficit, estimated at the end of last year at about 87,000 million baht. The journal said that the big trade deficit was due to an export slump caused by trade barriers in foreign markets.



'CHINESE AGGRESSORS' PUNISHED ALONG BORDER

OW071855 Hanoi VNA in English 1817 GMT 7 May 84

["Chinese Aggressors Duly Punished in Northern Border Provinces" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- On orders from the Beijing authorities, from May 4-6 Chinese troops continued to fire on and intrude into Vietnam's northern border provinces.

In Lang Son Province, Chinese troops fired more than 4,000 artillery and mortar shells on Mounts 820 and 636 in Trang Dinh, many places in the districts of Van Lang, Cao Loc, and Dinh Lap, killing three civilians, wounding two others, destroying a number of houses, and destroying a number of rice and side-crop fields.

In Ha Tuyen Province, Chinese troops fired more than 2,000 artillery and mortar shells on Vi Xuyen, Yen Minh, milestone 12-13, Hill 233 in Thanh Thuy and Mount 788. Meanwhile, and Chinese infantry company attacked Hill 233 in Thanh Thuy area, firing wantonly on areas where people were evacuated, destroying a number of houses, ravaging dozens of hectares of rice paddies and industrial plants forests, and killing a number of domestic animals. [sentence as received]

In Cao Bang Province, more than 1,000 mortar shells hit Ngoc Khe, Trung Khanh, Bo Gai, Ha Quang and Thong Nong areas, destroying a number of houses and hillside fields.

In Quang Ninh Province, more than 500 mortar shells were fired on U Bo and Tan Mai in Hai Ninh, Hai Yen, Trang Minh and Hill 400, causing heavy material losses to the local population.

The Armed Forces and people in these provinces duly punished the aggressors, killed and wounded many Chinese troops and hit a number of enemy artillery grounds. The Armed Forces and people in Ha Tuyen alone killed and wounded two enemy platoons [as received], hit a command post and destroyed a number of military vehicles and artillery pieces.

'Official Communique' Cited

BK071250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Hanoi, May 7 (AFP) -- Vietnam said today that it had put about 80 Chinese troops out of action during fighting between Friday and Sunday on hills in the border region of Ha Tuyen Province. An official communique said the fighting was on Hills 233 and 788 in the province.

A Chinese company of between 100 and 150 men failed in an assault on Hill 233. Chinese gunners had fired about 2,000 rounds on the hills, the communique said.

During the same period, three Vietnamese civilians were killed and two others were wounded in Lang Son Province as Chinese artillery fired about 4,000 shells of various calibres, it added. Renewed Chinese shelling in two other northern provinces, Cao Bang and Quang Ninh, caused some damage, the communique said.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR SMASHING ENEMY WAR ACTS

OW050027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 May 84

[Station editor Dung Quang Minh's commentary: "Smash All the Enemy's War Acts in Good Time"]

[Text] In our country's northern border areas, the blood of our compatriots is being shed, and their property is being destroyed. Our enemy, the reactionary force in the Beijing ruling circles, carrying its multifaceted war of sabotage against our people, for a month, has stepped up the use of Chinese Armed Forces in conducting shellings and intrusions. On 28 and 29 April, it mobilized a large force, up to 3 regiments of regulars, to launch attacks on, and seize Heights 1509, 772, and 233 in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

Upholding vigilance and displaying the Dien Bien Phu tradition of fighting stalwartly, our ethnic minority compatriots in the northern border provinces have, along with the local Armed Forces, promptly hit back, showing the invaders that we are the masters of our country, and in our border areas.

What are the reasons for China's very grave, recent escalated war act against Vietnam?

First, it is a gift that the Chinese authorities had taken great pain to produce to welcome the visit to China by the U.S. President, the archwarlike Reagan, and to prove to Washington Beijing's faithfulness in its collusion with the United States and other reactionary imperialist forces in countering and undermining the world revolution and antagonizing the peace movement.

World watchers of the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border are of one opinion: The recent serious anti-Vietnam war act of the Chinese authorities had been prepared since Reagan accepted, early this year, Zhao Ziyang's invitation to visit China. During his inspection tour of China's southern localities on the occasion of the Giap Ti [year of the rat] lunar new year festival, Hu Yaobang repeatedly whipped up national hatred and exhorted the anti-Vietnam spirit among the Chinese troops.

The Chinese side has relentlessly dug trenches, built fortifications, and moved its Armed Forces to areas close to the Sino-Vietnamese border. A Beijing-based UPI correspondent's report says: China has moved its infantry-supporting warplanes to China's southern areas, close to the Sino-Vietnamese border.

While Reagan began his busy preparations for his Beijing visit, the world public already knew Beijing had extended a pre-visit welcome for Reagan 1 month before by ordering its troops to repeatedly shell Vietnamese territories, from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau, killing many Vietnamese civilians.

Beijing knew how glad Reagan would be upon learning of China's increased activities against Vietnam. Therefore, as reported by a Beijing-based UPI correspondent, during Reagan's China visit, Deng Xiaoping promptly kept him informed of the latest armed conflicts along the Sino-Vietnamese border. And, of course, Beijing will continue to open fire on Vietnam to celebrate the growing Sino-U.S. collusion, as Beijing-based Western diplomats correctly observe, there is no wonder the Chinese side has decided to escalate the current border war following Reagan's just-ended visit.

Second, the Chinese authorities are striving to undermine the growing trend toward dialogue and friendly cooperation between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries in general, and between ASEAN and Vietnam in particular.

Following the notoriously sinister practice of "sitting on top of the mountain to watch the tigers fight," Beijing has for a long time deliberately created contradictions between ASEAN and Indochina and between Vietnam and its neighbors in the Southeast Asian region and then incited these countries to fight one another, leading to the exhaustion of both parties. This would provide conditions for Beijing to put its hegemonic blanket over the entire rich Southeast Asian region, and to act on Mao Zedong's urging: We must seize Southeast Asia, a very essential region for China on its path to surge ahead to occupy a dominating position in the world in the stance where the east wind prevails over the west wind.

At a time when the Southeast Asian nations are gradually seeing Beijing's dark designs and realizing the need to cooperate with one another against Beijing's familiar practice of negotiating with its allies behind the back of other countries, Beijing's intensified anti-Vietnam activities are also for the purpose of intimidating the Southeast Asian politicians who are bending toward cooperation and friendship and to boost the sagging morale of its lackey forces.

What must also be exposed to public opinion is that each time they carried out military attacks and committed crimes against Vietnam, the reactionary forces among the Beijing ruling circles stepped up their psychological warfare and endeavored to slanderously charge Vietnam with armed provocations along China's border, with the building of defense works and strongpoints on Chinese soil, and so forth. However, this cheap inflammatory trick cannot deceive public opinion. It has caused Western news agencies based in Beijing to reject the Chinese allegations. A correspondent of the French news agency AFP said: China's RENMIN RIBAO has reported that Vietnamese troops have repeatedly intruded into China's border areas but failed to give any details on the time or locations of these so-called intrusions. The British news agency REUTER remarked: After rejecting Vietnam's proposal of a diplomatic solution, China has shelled Vietnam ostensibly to retaliate against Vietnamese provocations. The Voice of America reports: Beijing's justification about the Sino-Vietnamese border was similar to what it used prior to its offensive against Vietnam in 1979. A Western diplomatic source said: Beijing's propaganda in no way clarified what is taking place at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The obstinacy, maliciousness, and cruelty of the reactionary forces among the Beijing ruling circles are only too obvious. Beijing will not reap any result in its act of war escalation against Vietnam other than being punished by the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people and being condemned by broad segments of public opinion, including progressive Chinese public opinion, and other than further testifying to the correct conclusion reached by General Murdani, commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces when he visited the Vietnam-China border area early this year, that it is Beijing which constitutes the danger to countries in the Southeast Asian region. And Beijing will only make progressive mankind become more vigilant in face of the current Sino-U.S. collusion.

To engage in national construction and defense, to live in friendship with all nations, and to struggle for the defense of world peace are our Vietnamese people's reasons for being. We are holding fast to our guns to defend each inch of our fatherland from the Chinese expansionist forces' aggression. However, we are always extending our hands of friendship toward China with the hope of joining China in building the common border of the two countries into a border of peace and friendship and of resolving all differences between them through peaceful negotiations. This is our unswerving stand.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES REAGAN'S VISIT TO CHINA

BK041128 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 May 84

[Station commentary: "A New Step Forward in the Sino-U.S. Alliance"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has just concluded a 6-day visit to China. This was a trip on which both sides had placed much hope and which had been noisily propagandized throughout. Now, from Washington to Beijing one can hear the song praising the success and victory of the trip. Still infatuated with his former artist life, Reagan said that he hoped his China trip would be remembered for 1,000 years.

Meanwhile, the Beijing rulers consider the results of the trip a success beyond their expectations. Only 1 month prior to Reagan's arrival in Beijing, Premier Zhao had said: The White House leader's trip will be a success. It goes without saying that a chicken's egg will hatch a chicken. No need to ask how warm the Chinese rulers welcomed Reagan. What should be asked here is on which side are the Chinese leaders now standing? Are they still standing in the middle to balance the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- as they have usually claimed? The top Chinese leaders have strived to justify themselves to deceive the general public by also condemning the United States for some issues such as U.S. policies toward Central America and Israel, and by condemning both superpowers for conducting an arms race which causes tension in the world.

To Reagan, Hu Yaobang pledged: China will never link itself to any country or group but will always remain loyal to its Third World policy. In holding talks as well as receptions, the Chinese rulers intended to stress their differences with their American friends over Taiwan and the Korean issue, and regional and global issues. However, this is only a pretense and appearance. In fact, they share identical views and are of the same mind.

Concluding his trip, Reagan said: The Sino-U.S. relationship has reached a new level and has settled misunderstandings in several domains, especially with regard to problems in the world.

Li Xiannian said: It does not matter that there are differences between China and the United States. What does this mean? This means that the issues of Korea, Taiwan, the Middle East, and Central America do not pose any problem at all. They have eliminated everything and come together to shake hands tightly in opposing the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement.

An important question is posed: What will the United States do for China? Conversely, what will China do for the United States? No sooner had he set foot in Beijing than Reagan said that he would completely cooperate with China in its modernization program to help China resolve important problems ranging from energy and communications to transportation, and more importantly, military cooperation.

Both sides discussed the matter backstage, trying to hide things. However, everyone knows that China wants to buy U.S. weapons. The antitank and antiaircraft systems and radar equipment which are coveted by China will be specifically discussed in June during the Chinese defense minister's visit to the United States.

As for the specific results of bilateral agreements, according to Western news agencies, Reagan has signed various agreements on customs and culture which are aimed at accelerating investments in and trade with China. He also witnessed the initialing of a nuclear agreement with China.



Regarding the Chinese side, the Beijing rulers will provide a vast market to the golden U.S. friend and its Western allies. They are willing to create favorable and easy conditions for U.S. and Western investors. Impatient to run and not walk on the path of four modernizations to turn China into a superpower by the end of the century, the Beijing rulers urge their U.S. and Western friends to make even more and quicker investments in mainland China. This is a bilateral relationship.

Nevertheless, what is more important and worth mention is the global policy of the United States and China, and the meeting of an arch-aggressor and an expansionist who is nurturing too many ambitions. Although the Chinese rulers intended to conceal their role in the alliance with the United States to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the world revolution, their friend Reagan unmasked them by praising them for being a champion in opposing the Soviet Union.

The Beijing-Washington cooperation in the past 12 years has contributed to creating a counterbalance to the Soviet Union which Reagan called a world aggression force. So, the Sino-U.S. alliance is not merely a harmless bilateral relationship. On the contrary, it is a threat to the peace and security of all countries, a great danger to nations that are struggling for independence and peace.

The Sino-U.S. alliance that is linked closely to Japan, South Korea, and the NATO member countries will become increasingly close following Reagan's trip. As a result, its dangerous character will also be more serious. In this alliance, one can see that the United States is in a superior position of strength and China is in an inferior position of weakness.

In this bargain, the price presented by Reagan across the table to the Beijing rulers is still big and high. Chinese expansionism longs to have a nuclear fang. It is more thirsty for U.S. nuclear technology than a traveler on a desert is of water. Well aware of this, the Reagan administration has posed even more conditions. The problem is what China will do for the United States and not what the United States will do for China.

The China card in Reagan's global policy has tied the Beijing rulers to his carriage. In the past 12 years since the Shanghai joint communique the Chinese rulers, who opposed the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the world revolution, have won the confidence of U.S. imperialists.

Following this trip by Reagan, the Chinese rulers will perform even more dangerous and cruel acts aimed at serving their expansionist goals and winning U.S. confidence so as to secure more capital, technology, and investment to carry out their four modernization.

Crimes were perpetrated by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists along our country's northern border since early March, which was before Reagan's arrival in Beijing and after his departure from Beijing. This indicates that the Sino-U.S. alliance is a predatory alliance that opposes the peace and security of nations.

MAY ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN REVIEWED

OW062047 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Review of Issue No. 5, 1984, of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an editorial entitled: "Develop the Tradition of Dien Bien Phu." The editorial says: Dien Bien Phu was the apex of victory of the 1953-54 winter-spring strategic offensive. At the same time, it was the greatest victory concluding our Armed Forces' and people's resistance against the French imperialists. The Dien Bien Phu victory ended the brutal domination yoke of French colonialism on the Indochinese peninsula for nearly 1 century and safeguarded the fruits of the August revolution. With the Dien Bien Phu victory, for the first time in history, a small and weak colonial country defeated a powerful colonialist country.

Regarding the facts that created the Dien Bien Phu victory, the editorial says: First of all, there was the combined strength of the entire country fighting the bandits with the determined-to-fight-and-to-win spirit. This combined strength was the spiritual and material strength of both the front and the rear area, and particularly the political and spiritual strength of our entire party, Armed Forces, and people who responded to President Ho's call: It is better to sacrifice everything than resign ourselves to losing our country or to remaining slaves.

Second, our party held fast to the concept of revolutionary violence and creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism on war and revolution, on leading the armed struggle combined with the political struggle and other forms of struggle, and on building armed forces under the concrete conditions of our country. It set forth correct political and military lines.

Third, ours were truly heroic Armed Forces which fought in an extremely valiant and resourceful manner. They inherited our nation's heroic tradition of resistance against foreign invasion. Painstakingly educated and trained by our party and President Ho, they were imbued with revolutionary nature, possessed high class consciousness and ardent patriotism, and were filled with the spirit of disregarding themselves for the sake of the people and of unswervingly serving the revolutionary cause of the party and the people.

Fourth, our people's and Armed Forces' just struggle enjoyed the strong approval and support of the socialist countries and progressive people the world over, including the French people.

Highlighting the great historic significance of the Dien Bien Phu victory, the editorial stresses: The anti-French resistance in general and the Dien Bien Phu campaign in particular were serious challenges to our Vietnamese nation which had barely finished recovering sovereignty and independence in the August revolution. The victory of the anti-French resistance, whose climax was Dien Bien Phu, not only preserved the fruits of the August revolution and completely liberated the northern part of our country, but it also created a basis for our Armed Forces and people to march forward in their anti-U.S. resistance, defeating the international gendarme, liberating the south, and reuniting the fatherland, thus advancing the entire country to socialism.

For us Vietnamese, Dien Bien Phu was not only an important milestone on the path of struggle for self-liberation, but it was also a repository of extremely precious spiritual wealth. It manifested the noble quality of our entire people and Armed Forces.

This was the spirit of self-reliance, of relying mainly on oneself, using one's strength to liberate oneself. It was the determined-to-fight-and-to-win spirit of the whole party, the whole Armed Forces, and the whole people sharing one will. It was the spirit of not being complacent in victory or discouraged in defeat, the spirit of all uniting as one, resolutely fighting to defeat the enemy, achieving at all costs the goal of liberating the country. It was the spirit of enduring hardships, surmounting all difficulties, sacrificing everything for the cause of national liberation. It was revolutionary heroism and readiness to sacrifice oneself to save the country. It was the firm confidence in the party's correct leadership and in the victory of the revolutionary cause.

Next is Comrade Nguyen Nam Khanh's article: "Honor and Responsibility of the Fighter Defending the Socialist Fatherland." After outlining the extremely glorious achievements registered by the cadres and combatants of our People's Armed Forces during the great patriotic war under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the CPV headed by revered President Ho Chi Minh, the article stresses the honor and responsibility of the present generations of cadres and combatants of our People's Armed Forces, which is to worthily succeed and develop to a high degree our nation's glorious tradition. These honors and responsibility are built on the basis of consciousness and action. Only by struggling for national independence and socialism and for the people's happiness will everyone achieve their new and noble ideal and a happy life.

The article stresses, the more honored and proud we feel, the more we see the heavy and glorious responsibility of the Armed Forces in the new stage of the revolution and the more we should uphold our determination to build up and train ourselves into outstanding combatants, thus responding to the new requirements of the revolution and the Armed Forces.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Comrade Hoang Minh Thao's article on the strategy and battle position in the 1953-54 winter-spring strategic offensive and the Dien Bien Phu campaign. Analyzing our party's war guidance art which led to the historic Dien Bien Phu victory, the article highlights the art of strategy and battle tactics adopted by our party on the basis of creatively applying the military doctrine of Marxism-Leninism in the conditions of our country. Strategy and battle tactics are extremely important components of leadership art in particular and of military art in general. This art consists of using ruses to deceive and lure the enemy and then taking advantage of some perilous situation to unexpectedly strike at his exposed and vital areas to annihilate him or break his will, to strike at his forces when they are spread out, to force the enemy to disperse his forces, to strike where the enemy comes to the rescue and where the enemy is weak but cannot give up, under the mottoes: Positive, active, mobile, and flexible.

Next is Nguyen Huu Hop and Nguyen Huu Dao's article: "The Dien Bien Phu Victory, Fruit of the Combined Strength of the Whole Country." The article analyzes the primary factor that created the Dien Bien Phu victory -- the combined strength of the whole country in fighting the bandits with the determined-to-fight-and-to-win spirit. Not only did this combined strength create a battle position extremely advantageous for us strategically, a position that developed our ever growing fighting efficiency and assured close and active coordination among battlefields and forces, it also created decisive and fundamental conditions for resolving extremely great difficulties in rear areas and for assuring logistical support for the Dien Bien Phu campaign.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Hong Quang's "Dien Bien Phu, Lesson of Victory." The article analyzes the lessons of victory, those having the importance of laws in the anti-French resistance whose climax was Dien Bien Phu. These were lessons of resistance involving all the people and all aspects, requiring building while fighting, and applying all war formulas in an appropriate and creative manner. These lessons of victory were developed to a high degree in the anti-U.S. resistance which led to the glorious victory in spring 1975 that completely liberated the south, united the country, and advanced the whole country to socialism.

Next is Nhuan Vu's article: "Dien Bien Phu, the Blow That Heralded the Crisis of U.S. Military Strategy." The article deals with the effect and influence of Dien Bien Phu on U.S. military strategy. It shows that the Dien Bien Phu incident exposed the fundamental weaknesses of U.S. military might and strategy and of U.S. imperialism itself, which is in its decline. It says: In the wake of the milestones of Dien Bien Phu in 1954 and the great spring victory in 1975, the first cracks in the U.S. strategy of massive retaliation followed U.S. setbacks in Vietnam and many other countries in the world and gradually expanded in subsequent U.S. strategies, for instance, the flexible response in the 1960's, the realistic deterrence in the 1970's, and the direct confrontation in the first few years of the 1980's.

It was the Dien Bien Phu complex, the April 1975 Saigon complex, and the Vietnam syndrome in general which have constantly haunted the White House and Pentagon officials when they wanted to dispatch U.S. military forces to intervene in Iran, Ethiopia, and Angola in the past and in Nicaragua and El Salvador at present. For the U.S. military strategy, the Dien Bien Phu wound was an indirect one, but it has left symptoms that lasted several decades.

TAP CHI CONG SAN carries materials by Lenin mentioning Vietnam and Indochina collected and presented by candidate doctor of history Truong Thau. These are passages excerpted from a number of Lenin's works in which he mentioned Vietnam and Indochina.

This month's issue of the magazine continues to carry articles contributing to the exchange of views on building the district and strengthening the district level: "Building the District and Strengthening the District Level in Quang Nam-Danang Province" by Comrade Pham Duc Nam, chairman of the Quang Nam-Danang People's Committee; "Building Agro-Forestry-Industrial Districts" by Comrade Luong Duy Anh, secretary of the District Party Committee of Dien Khanh, Phu Khanh; and "On Economic Alliance at the District Level" by Comrade Hong Long, deputy director of the Marx-Lenin Institute.

In its rubric "Study on the Laws of the Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction," the magazine carries Quyet Tien's article: "Eliminate the Capitalist Ownership System and Establish a System of Public Ownership of Basic Production Materials." The article analyzes the necessity, content, and form of eliminating the capitalist ownership system and establishing a system of public ownership of basic production materials in the progress of the socialist revolution immediately after the seizure of state administrative power by the working class and laboring people.

Under its "Book Reading" rubric, the magazine carries Tien Hai's article: "Character of a Communist Party Member," reviewing the book "On the Character of a Communist Party Member" by President Ho Chi Minh, including his speeches and writing on this subject, selected and compiled by the Party Classics and Documents Publishing Institute belonging to the Marx-Lenin Institute.



This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Professor Pham Huy Thong's article: "How Can Chinese History Deny the Vietnamese Nation's 4,000 Years of Civilization?" With concrete proofs derived from scientific studies by Vietnamese archeologists and historians over the past years, the article affirms that there existed a separate, unique, and high-level ancient Vietnamese civilization which flourished in Vietnam even before the northern expeditionary corps invaded and imposed Han culture on our country. This civilization was manifested in the Dong Son archeological culture at the time of the first country-building Hung kings of the Lac Viet race whose center was Bach Hac, Hong Chau, Vinh Phu. The article completely rejected the brazen distortions by several newspapers and scientific agencies of the Chinese hegemonic expansionists against the outstanding civilization and time-honored history of our Vietnamese nation.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ARTICLE ON DIEN BIEN PHU

OW052020 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 5 -- The following article by General Vo Nguyen Giap was published in the monthly "VIETNAM" pictorial in honour of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory (May 7, 1954): Together with Bach Dang, Chi Lang, and Dong Da, Dien Bien Phu is a landmark in the history of our nation. As President Ho Chi Minh put it, "This is a golden milestone".

Thirty years ago, the biggest decisive strategic battle in the protracted resistance of the Vietnamese people against the French and their ally, the U.S., took place in a little-known valley in the northwest of Vietnam. After 55 days and nights relentless fighting our Army and people achieved the resounding victory of Dien Bien Phu by wiping out the most powerful garrison ever set up by France in its colonial history.

Dien Bien Phu bears the profound significance of the new era ushered in by Russia's October revolution. With Leninism, the road to liberation of nations had opened up. President Ho Chi Minh, a disciple of Lenin, founded our party and took our people's revolutionary struggle forward on the road to victory. The general insurrection August 1945 triumphed. The first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia came into being. Shortly afterwards, the party launched a protracted resistance when the French tried to reconquer our country. Holding high the banner of national independence and socialism the whole of Vietnam joined in a war of liberation, overcoming numerous difficulties and hardships and won victory after victory, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, driving them into ever greater difficulties.

During the winter-spring 1953-54, faced with the frenzied scheme of France and the U.S. who were putting Navarre's plan into operation to end the war within 18 months, President Ho Chi Minh and the party Central Committee mobilised and led our entire Army and people, in coordination with the Armies and peoples of the two fraternal countries, Laos and Kampuchea, to launch a widespread strategic offensive, smashed the Navarre plan, winning great successes on all battlefields, successes which culminated in the historic Dien Bien Phu victory.

In the 4,000-year history of building and defending our country, our people have many times defeated the brutal invading armies of the northern feudal forces. But with Dien Bien Phu, our nation, our people for the first time defeated the powerful army of a Western imperialist power, France.

Dien Bien Phu, together with other great victories on the battlefield was instrumental in the success of the Geneva Conference, which restored peace to our country and to our two neighbours, Laos and Kampuchea, on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of each.

Northern Vietnam, completely liberated, advanced steadily to socialism, and became the big rear area in the struggle to liberate the south and reunify the country. Dien Bien Phu made a breach in the ramparts of imperialism, heralding the twilight of the old colonialism on the world scale.

It was welcomed by the peoples of the Soviet Union, China other fraternal countries and the whole of progressive mankind, including the French people, as their own victory. The oppressed peoples throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, greatly inspired by it, rose up one after another to fight. Our people can take pride in having made a worthy contribution to the liberation struggle of many other nations.

Together with the resounding victories of so many other peoples which over the recent decades have risen up to fight to take their destinies into their own hands, Dien Bien Phu affirmed this great truth: An oppressed nation determined to unite and to fight for independence and freedom along a correct line is fully capable of defeating all aggressors. This is a law of history in the present time.

In the fierce contest of strength in the winter-spring 1953-54 on the battlefield throughout the Indochinese peninsula and at the Dien Bien Phu in particular, our party's leadership proved to be correct, creative and sagacious, as we really knew the enemy and ourselves, mastered the laws of war and always firmly held the initiative. We considered initiative in action as the basic principle of the military art of people's war. Initiative in action meant control of the battlefield, forcing the enemy to act the way we wanted them to. Initiative in action also is the highest expression of the ideal revolutionary offensive, we gave full play to the strength of our Army and people throughout the country, in co-ordination with the Armies and peoples of the two fraternal countries on the Indochinese peninsula. We combined the strength of our nation with that of our epoch, thereby creating a great aggregate strength which enabled us to win step by step, and ultimately win total victory.

On the other hand, the French and the U.S. lacked neither material strength and weapons, nor talented generals. But, their war being unjust they did not and could not master the laws of war. They always over-estimated the power of their material resources and technology, while underestimating the strength of a nation, an army standing up to fight for independence and freedom. They always indulged in wishful thinking, were always taken by surprise and always made mistakes. And the moment when big victory appeared to be near at hand turned out to be one that brought them complete defeat.

Carrying out his early winter 1953 plan, Navarre, a grimly determined general, deployed the largest-ever mobile force in the Red River Delta, trying hard to regain the initiative in action. He had forgotten that, due to the nature of aggressive war, it was necessary that he scatter his forces to occupy territory. No wonder that when our Army, in coordination with the Armed Forces of Laos, Kampuchea carried out its strategic winter-spring offensive on all fronts, using our Army columns to strike at crucial strategic points where the enemy was relatively exposed, General Navarre continuously finding himself in a defensive position had to spread his mobile forces thin in all directions to cope with our forces.

The enemy showed himself to be even more confused in the face of the guerilla warfare which was sweeping across his rear, from the Red River basin to the Mekong Delta, through Binh Tri Thien, the central highlands and in Laos and Kampuchea, destroying and disintegrating the enemy forces, and liberating large areas. Within barely four months, the massive mobile forces Navarre had painstakingly built up had been split into several virtually ineffective units, it was then that the Navarre plan began to crumble.

It was also at the same conjuncture that when a column of the People's Army moved into the north-west, threatening the French forces at Lai Chau and in northern Laos, General Navarre hastened to order paratroops to land on Dien Bien, thus it was at Dien Bien Phu that a decisive strategic battle was to take shape, beyond all the calculations of this seventh commander of the French Expeditionary Corps.

At Dien Bien Phu, under pressure from the Vietnamese Forces, the command of the Expeditionary Corps continued its military buildup. The French strongholds there, organised for "maximum defence" were expanded rapidly, French and American generals considered Dien Bien Phu "an impregnable bastion" ready and having the necessary power to grind to dust the main Viet Minh forces should they dare to attack it.

We promptly came to this assessment: The enemy, in his passive position, had sent his crack units to the jungled mountains of the northwest. This was a good opportunity for our forces to destroy them. President Ho Chi Minh and the Political Bureau decided to wipe out the entrenched camp at Dien Bien Phu. Our Army and people faced an extremely difficult but glorious task.

To carry out that task, right from the moment the enemy forces landed in the valley, and were still exposed, we would muster our main divisions and launch a major attack to destroy the entrenched camps within two days and three nights. The hour had been set for 5 p.m. on 26 January, 1954. But mindful of the guideline of only striking when we are sure of winning -- winning, which President Ho Chi Minh had constantly stressed -- we changed our plan of attack. The previous day, on the afternoon of January 25, after our troops had been deployed, all the combat units received orders to pull out.

"All for the front, all for victory". This was the call made by our party Central Committee and government to mobilize to the highest level the human and material forces and the country for a protracted engagement.

The French were astonished when over hundreds of kilometres, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen and women and soldiers, stimulated by the land reform which was then under way, braving enemy bombs and hells, streamed from remote areas, carrying food and arms to the front, ensuring support for our forces at Dien Bien Phu, a feat the general staff of the Expeditionary Corps, in spite of its careful calculations, had considered impossible.

After some time, with no sign of activity from our forces, Navarre thought that the height of the Viet Minh action had passed. On March 12, Navarre mustered part of his mobile forces and launched a new operation into our liberated areas in the south. But on the following day, March 13, 1954, at 17:00 hours, Vietnamese artillery shells began crashing on Him Lam Hill, opening up a major offensive on the enemy positions. The French were caught napping.

They were even more taken aback when a whole network of offensive and encircling movements with hundreds of kilometres of combat trenches running from mountain flanks down into the Muong Thanh Valley, was founded to be tightening its noose around their positions.

The French were again taken by surprise when our numerically superior forces destroyed their battalions and strongholds one after another, wiping out the enemy force little by little, narrowing down their perimeter, step by step and steadily moving forward to destroy the whole garrison.

The French were also taken by surprise by the increasingly powerful attacks by our Army, of the irresistible widening of the network of combat trenches which ran through the enemy airfields, severing their sole supply route. When our Army closed in on the centre of the garrison all our firepower was already directly threatening General de Castries' command post.

On the battlefields in the enemy's rear, they were meeting with a new surprise. Our troops and people, and those of Laos and Kampuchea, speeded up their attacks in coordination with the main battle. In Nam Bo (former Cochinchina -- ed) thousands of enemy military posts and positions were wiped out. The northern part of the central highlands was completely liberated. In Binh Trien (central Vietnam) the guerilla bases were widening. In the Red River Delta, the liberated areas already covered three quarters of the territory. Tens of thousands of puppet troops had surrendered to our forces. The area under the control of the people's administration rapidly expanded. In Laos, half the population and half the territory were liberated. In Kampuchea, the southwestern resistance base was enlarged. The strategic position of the expeditionary corps throughout Indochina was being shaken.

With our cadres' and soldiers' courageous, resourceful and imaginative method of fighting the Dien Bien Phu garrison had become a hell-on-earth for the 17,000 soldiers of the French Expeditionary Corps trapped in a rain-soaked, muddy battlefield, with their food and ammunition running low, the numbers of wounded growing dramatically and their lives threatened daily, yes hourly. French and American generals had been racking their brains without being able to find a way out for the doomed garrison.

On the afternoon of May 7, 1954, under the onslaughts of our forces from several directions, the more than 10,000 remaining troops of the Expeditionary Corps came out of their dugouts and surrendered. Some of them shouted: "Vive la paix!" (Long live peace!) Others played accordions and began singing. They had been saved by their victors. The whole French garrison at Dien Bien Phu had been overrun. The Vietnamese Army and people had won total victory.

In his message of congratulation to our cadres and combatants following the Dien Bien Phu victory, President Ho Chi Minh wrote: "Our victory, though great, is but the first step....".

From then, for 20 long years, our nation, our people had to cope with a new war of aggression, conducted this time by the U.S., the longest, most brutal war since the Second World War.

Like the French before them, each time they widened the war, the Americans thought they would surely win victory, but each time they ended in defeat. In the spring of 1975, when Washington thought that total victory was near at hand the whole realm built by the U.S. and their stooges completely collapsed in face of the general offensive and uprising which culminated in the great Ho Chi Minh campaign. Our people won complete victory, our country became fully independent and reunified, and the whole nation advanced to socialism.

A great opportunity had occurred on the Indochinese peninsula. The Lao people had launched a general offensive and uprising, winning complete victory. The Lao People's Democratic Republic was founded.



Only a few years later, in collusion with the U.S., the Chinese leaders used Kampuchea as a springboard for a war from two sides against Vietnam, in a bid to conquer the Indochinese peninsula and open the way to Southeast Asia. They thought that victory was already at hand, but instead they met with bitter defeat.

Our people won a glorious victory. Kampuchea was reborn. The People's Republic of Kampuchea came into being. For the Chinese, as it had been for the French and U.S. before them, the law of history was repeated in new conditions.

Imperialism, expansionism, and the international reactionary forces are weak pupils in the school of history. They have not yet given up their design to enslave other nations. They continue with the arms race, preparing a nuclear war, causing tension in all parts of the world. Today, more than ever before, to struggle for peace and cooperation among nations is the foremost task of all progressive mankind.

Having experienced decades of war, the Vietnamese people wish only for peace. Peace and friendship are the hopes of our people, national independence and socialism are their reason to live.

With the strength of the socialist system with the Soviet Union as the mainstay, with the unbreakable spirit of militant alliance between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, with the offensive power of the three revolutionary currents, we always keep vigilance, unite and struggle together for a lasting peace on earth, for national liberation, for the emancipation of society and of humankind. All adventurous schemes of the war-seeking forces will be thwarted.

Under the banner of President Ho Chi Minh, of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, our people are resolved, as the victors, to devote all their strength, give full play to the great power of the system of socialist collective mastery, successfully build socialism and firmly defend our beloved country.

Dien Bien Phu will forever inspire our people to advance steadily in the ranks of vanguard nations.

#### NHAN DAN ON DEVELOPMENT OF CREDIT COOPERATIVES

BK061539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 84

[NHAN DAN 5 May editorial: "Consolidate and Develop Credit Cooperatives"]

[Text] Like agricultural and marketing cooperatives, the credit cooperative is a very important collectivized economic organization first set up in the countryside. With its operational functions of circulating money, rounding up capital, and giving out loans for developing production in the countryside, a credit cooperative bears a collectivized economic character, as its capital is put up by the peasants, but also a state character, as it carries out banking operations.

After almost 30 years of construction, the credit cooperative movement has constantly grown big and strong, serving as an effective support for the state banking system and exerting a positive influence on production and life in the countryside. The northern provinces now have almost 5,000 credit cooperative facilities that have rounded up tens of millions of dong in capital shares and billions of dong in savings deposits. In the southern provinces, though the movement is only over 2 years old, as many as 500 facilities have been set up in 13 percent of villages representing an increase of 340 facilities over 1982 having initially developed their effort in contributing toward building and expanding the collectivized economy and controlling the rural market.

Various districts in Nghia Binh and Dong Nai Provinces have on the main finished setting up credit cooperatives. The newly established credit cooperative of Dap Da Village, An Nhon District, Nghia Binh Province, has rounded up more than 40,000 dong in capital shares and over 6,000 dong in savings deposits and has provided loans for hundreds of families to develop hog raising. The credit cooperative of Dai Tan Village, My Xuyen District, Hau Giang Province, has successfully attracted idle money from among the people and thus has invested capital in developing the collectivized economy without having to obtain bank loans. With capital obtained from the credit cooperative, more than 160 families in the village have developed their branches and trades, produced more items for sale to the state, and enjoyed an ever-improving livelihood.

The operations of the credit cooperative network have been expanded and upgraded step by step, but they still fail to meet the ever-increasing demands of production and life. The number of units with a good track record still remains small, and the number of those that have run up losses or are operating at a time-marking pace is large. The limited sources of capital are tied up in many places, thereby reducing credit-extending capability. Almost all credit cooperatives have failed to give due attention to attracting deposits from the people and experienced some difficulties in loan investment, thus making money grow slowly. In some localities, capital shares contributed by cooperative members are not used to develop the local economy. Instead, they are deposited in banks or used to finance business ventures. The management and control of money has been slack, and the amount of idle cash not controlled by the banking system in the countryside remains large. The practice of usury has developed in many localities, both in rural and urban areas. Various forms of exploitation through private credits have taken place in a fairly serious manner, especially in the southern provinces.

Consolidating and developing credit cooperatives constitutes a pressing requirement and an important task on the road of building a new socialist countryside. The development and perfection of credit cooperatives must be closely linked with the movement for agricultural cooperativization and the development of marketing cooperatives. To do this we must first of all provide a credit cooperative with initial capital consisting of capital shares and money deposits from the people and the various social organizations in the village. The capital borrowed from the bank only plays a supporting role. This is the main and favorable direction for steadily increasing the capital of credit cooperatives. The fundamental problem facing every grass roots level unit is to draw a line between savings deposits which the cooperatives accept as agents for the state bank and the money deposited by the people which the cooperatives can use as a source of loan capital.

All operations of the credit cooperatives are first of all aimed at serving most satisfactorily the development of the local economy and building a new, materially and spiritually healthy life. On this basis, it is necessary to round up newly created sources of idle cash for deposit in the credit cooperatives so that loans can be extended toward cooperative members for developing the family economy and building welfare projects for the villages.

Proceeding from the current situation, for the northern provinces, it is necessary to continue consolidating and perfecting the production relations of credit cooperatives by readjusting business accounting and management operations, increasing capital shares, admitting more cooperative members, and mobilizing the self-accumulated capital of every grass roots level unit. Efforts must be made to put an end to the lack of control over management and accounting and the loose record keeping. It is necessary to strengthen the contingent of credit cooperative cadres and to prevent corruption and the use of collective capital for private business and the practice of accepting savings from the people without crediting them to the bank or the short payment of interest.

For the southern provinces, it is necessary to rapidly set up credit cooperatives to ensure that there will be one in every village without waiting for production collectives and marketing cooperatives to be organized first. Each credit unit at the grass-roots level must firmly grasp the three objectives of its operations, namely, serving the development of the collectivized and family economies, assisting the state bank in cash management, and eradicating the practice of usury.

The banking sector must do a better job in guiding the various localities, especially districts and villages, in the organization and operation of credit cooperatives and at the same time, review and supplement at an early date a number of management policies and the system of benefits for credit cooperatives such as the interest rate policy, the payment of commission, and the policy of providing initial support for those cooperatives that operate in areas having economic difficulties. It is necessary to ensure that credit cooperatives earn a rational income on the basis of stepping up their operations, systematically applying the economic accounting system, and gradually doing away with unsuitable subsidies.

Many localities now have a good production movement. Prices in the market are relatively stable, and the practice of usury has been put to an end. Tight money control has been possible partly because the credit cooperative network operates in a dynamic and effective manner and always receives direct leadership and guidance from the various local party committee and administrative echelons. Along with the growth of agricultural cooperatives, production collectives, and marketing cooperatives, the maturity of credit cooperatives contributes to creating a firm foundation right at the grass-roots level for satisfactorily carrying out the socioeconomic tasks set forth by the party.

#### RESISTANCE RADIO VIEWS REAGAN'S CHINA VISIT

BK061218 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 2 May 84

[Station editorial]

[Text] Since 30 April 1975, when free Vietnam fell under the domination yoke of the tyrannical Vietnamese communist administration, the balance of forces in the world has been gradually changed. The influence of the free-world bloc led by the United States has abruptly dropped. Meanwhile, the influence of the Soviet bloc has quickly and markedly increased. However, the world did not realize the growing influence of the Soviet Union and its hegemonist policy lines until the tyrannical Vietnamese Communist administration signed a military treaty with the Soviet Union and openly sent its troops to invade Kampuchea in 1979.

The above situation has happened because the free world committed a very great mistake in its global strategy when it betrayed the Vietnamese people and let this strategic position fall into the hands of the Soviet Union. This is a mistake that the United States has had the courage to admit.

As a country advocating the use of military might to conquer the world, the Soviet Union has had to spend heavily and encounter numerous ordeals in setting up its strategic bridgehead in Cuba in order to extend its reach to America. Now, it has succeeded in setting up a strategic bridgehead in Vietnam to extend its reach to Asia and the Pacific.

After having established a foothold in Vietnam, the tide of the Soviet flood has spilled over into Laos and Kampuchea. If this trend continues, the Soviet flood will spill over into neighboring countries in Southeast Asia.



The military buildup of the Soviet Union and its control over many very important Vietnamese seaports -- which they have long hoped for -- have, in fact, put military pressure on Asia and the Pacific. Even those powerful countries such as China and Japan and the ASEAN states have felt the Soviet Union's military pressure. The U.S. Navy has observed many Soviet warships plying many areas in the Pacific that U.S. warships formerly monopolized for years.

Nearly a decade has passed since the U.S. withdrawal from the Vietnam war, yet the United States, out of its feelings of defeatism and the loss of its fighting will, has fallen into a crisis and passive situation and has stood by in confusion and watched the spread of Soviet influence without being able to find a way to stop it. As a result of its indecisive foreign policy, the United States has repeatedly been overtaken in many areas. U.S. global influence and NATO military superiority have quickly declined in the face of the surge of the Soviet bloc. It is clear that the years of detente advocated by the United States in the 1970's provided a rare opportunity for the Soviet Union to exercise its take-it-when-it-is-soft, leave-it-when-it-is-hard tactic.

The collapse of free Vietnam led to the current Indochinese war. And the Vietnamese people are not the only victims, for many more nations in the region will, one after another, fall victim to the Soviet hegemonists who advocate using force to suppress the people and conquer the world. Because of this, since 1975, the Vietnamese people have risen up to resist the evil force and drive the Russians away from the country.

Regarding the Indochinese issue, there is no way to settle the Kampuchean conflict without looking at the causes of the trouble. The Indochinese issue can only be settled by removing the root of the trouble, that is, destroying the Soviet Union's strategic bridgehead in Asia and overthrowing the tyrannical Vietnamese communist administration, a right-hand man of the Soviet Union in Asia.

More than any other country, China wishes to settle the issue at the root, but it cannot do as it wishes. The ASEAN states have also realized this long-term threat and adopted a resolute and very brave attitude. It is noted that, since the early 1980's when President Reagan had just been elected in the United States and when the President began exercising a drastic policy to check the currents of Soviet hegemony, the United States has been gradually restoring its former position and winning the confidence of many countries in the free world.

The U.S. decision to deploy its missiles in Europe and the U.S. determination to solve the Central America problem show that the United States has opted for a drastic policy in these regions, hoping to frighten the Soviet Union away with tough actions.

As for Asia and the Pacific, a planned visit by the U.S. President to a number of ASEAN states, though it was called off at the last minute presumably because of the unstable political situation in the Philippines, also clearly reflected U.S. concern about the expansion of Soviet influence in this region and about the vital interests of U.S. allies in Asia.

President Reagan's official trip to Japan and South Korea in late 1983 (?was part of the U.S. effort) to cooperate with Asian countries, especially in checking Soviet influence. But the particularly prominent event that might have great impact on the entire Asian and Pacific area was the recent official trip of the U.S. President to China to hold talks with the Chinese ruling circles on the need to check the Soviet Union's expansionist schemes in the region.



Although well known for his tough anticommunist stand, President Reagan was given a warm welcome when he arrived in Beijing. The President also repeatedly confirmed that the United States and China will join hands in advancing forward. Meanwhile, speaking at a banquet, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that to allow ideology to stand in the way of cooperation is already out of date.

More than 10 years ago, the United States and China were hostile toward one another. These two nations are now friendly to each other. With President Reagan's visit, there are indications that they will become allies. Intensified cooperation between the United States and Japan in recent months and President Reagan's visit to China allow people to visualize a form of single-mindedness in action in the struggle to check the waves of Soviet hegemony.

In the light of these important international developments, our resistance will enjoy ever greater advantages, and more and more nations will share the common anxiety of our people. This is because the Vietnam issue no longer remains just a problem of the Vietnamese people; it has become a world problem. To successfully solve the Vietnam issue means to definitely solve the Indochina issue, thus restoring the balance of power in the region to maintain common peace.

We have risen up to struggle for the restoration of independence and freedom and the building of a Vietnam that is friendly to every nation in the region. That is the Vietnam issue of the Vietnamese people. The world also has the responsibility to cooperate with us in solving the Vietnam world issue. This means eliminating the Soviet Union's strategic bridgehead in Asia and abolishing the tyrannical Vietnamese communist administration -- the root cause of all hostility in the region.

For almost 10 years now, our people have risen up with courage to struggle to solve the Vietnam issue of our people. Now is the time for the world to take a look at the Vietnam issue and actually join our people in solving this world issue.

COLUMNIST'S WELCOME MESSAGE FOR BOSWORTH

HK080117 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 7 May 84 p 4

[Article by H. P. Gacutan: "Welcome to the Philippines, Ambassador Bosworth"]

[Text] On the eve of Labor Day, 1984, the new American ambassador to the Philippines, Stephen W. Bosworth, arrived to assume his post. That he came on the eve of Philippine Labor Day celebrated every 1st of May rather than 1st of September as the Americans do, has perhaps some significance. Not everything that's American is imitated by the Filipinos.

It may, however, be unfair to expect Mr. Bosworth to be knowledgeable about the Philippines: After all, he has just been around for a few days. And most of his readings on the Philippines are undoubtedly reports supplied by the local embassy and the American media. The statement he made at his Senate confirmation hearings reveals that Mr. Bosworth has a lot to learn. Like his predecessor, he would have to discard his academic bias and learn directly from the Filipino people.

Thus, for whatever it may be worth, we should like to transmit to the American ambassador some lessons in Philippine-American relations.

1. On the May 14 elections. The ambassador may note that Filipinos unfortunately take their politics too seriously for comfort. There is even over-enfranchisement. But at least there was no need for the Philippines to enact a Voting Rights Act of 1965 if only to enfranchise a large racial minority. If there are to be any charges of fraud, we'll just remind ourselves that the United States had more of those as late as the 1960's.

2. On the military bases. They are here on our tolerance and therefore are merely leased out to the American military. Whatever amount we receive from the U.S. is rental of these bases as agreed upon by the two governments. Sovereignty here is not negotiable. The days of Brownell are over.

The ambassador must also be reminded that many Filipinos perceive the bases not as protective shields but threats to their existence. Rather than deterrence, these are magnets.

3. On the economic and financial crises. The Filipinos welcome IMF/WB [World Bank] assistance but not interference. There is no question that the Philippines, because of its external debt problem, is in a state of economic crisis. This is, however, a phenomenon common to many developing countries. The Philippines has enough financial and economic experts to be able to manage the economy. With the backing of the people, the country will pull through as it always did before.

There are a number of Filipino scholars who insist that the present economic crisis is actually brought about by "dependency." The Philippines, they say, cannot afford a capitalist economy. Perhaps Mr. Bosworth the economist may enlighten us.

4. On human rights. Like motherhood and rice cake (or apple pie), Filipinos, including their government, believe in human rights.

But what is intriguing is why the U.S. stressed liberty but not equality when the Philippines was still its colony. It would have been more logical to introduce and preserve the concept of equality if the main objective was to have liberty and all its prerequisites. Is it any wonder therefore that up until the seventies civil rights was still being fought in the United States?

5. Finally, Jeffersonian democracy type of government. It must be stressed here that Mr. Bosworth, the American Government, and the American media should not expect a Jeffersonian democracy type of government in a developing country like the Philippines. Political institutions like those in the United States may not be that relevant to the Philippines even as the U.S. is likewise in search of a more efficient form. The American system of government is distinctive and, in the words of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the American Constitution has "institutionalized conflict in every heart of the American polity." Perhaps it is for this reason that since President Franklin D. Roosevelt, all American presidents have failed to live up to the people's expectations. The Philippines therefore would have to search for its own relevant political system.

Just the same, welcome to the Philippines, Mr. Bosworth. May you find your sojourn in the country a peaceful interlude in between State Department jobs.

VIRATA WILLING TO TESTIFY BEFORE AGRAVA BOARD

HK080233 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 May 94 p 14

[Report: "Virata Before Agrava Board Soon?"]

[Text] The Agrava board is arranging for Prime Minister Cesar Virata to testify in one of its hearings this week. Andres Narvasa, the board's general counsel, said that Virata's testimony will probably be "short" as the board has only a few questions to ask.

The board has asked the prime minister to explain a statement he reportedly made that "government elements" could have been involved in the murder of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

REUTERS reported last Aug 30 that Virata said in an interview in Istanbul that "some elements in the government might (have got) involved and we are not ruling that out." Virata was in Istanbul for an international conference on world monetary problems.

Narvasa said that the board would like Virata to testify on Wednesday, but it has not made any confirmation. He said, however, that Virata has expressed his willingness to testify.

Delays: Meanwhile, the board said it expected delays in getting the testimonies of some witnesses because of the Batasang Pambansa elections. Corazon Agrava, chairman of the fact-finding board, said that some witnesses involved in the election campaign have asked the board that their appearance before the probe body this week be postponed until after the elections. Mrs Agrava did not mention the names of witnesses who have asked for postponement.

MANGLAPUS CRITICIZES MARCOS, URGES BOYCOTT

DW080456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Brussels, May 7 (AFP) -- Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos has made a tacit agreement with the United States to "restore the Philippines' image," by giving the opposition 30 percent of seats in the May 14 general election, Christian Democratic opposition leader Raul Manglapus said here today. He also attacked Washington for systematically responding to President Marcos' demands for military and economic aid.

Speaking to the press here he said the Philippines "could become a new Iran, Nicaragua or El Salvador" if the United States continued to back President Ferdinand Marcos. Calling for a boycott of the elections, Mr Manglapus, a former minister, who has lived in exile in New York since 1972, also urged continued demonstrations against the Marcos regime.

He presented the "preparatory committee for a transitional government", founded in April by five other Filipino opposition leaders, including former President Diosdado Macapagal and Agapito Aquino, brother of the murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino. He said the transitional government would provide the leadership for the democratic spirit which had been alive in the country since the shooting of Benigno Aquino, when he returned to Manila in August last year. The committee's founders had affirmed their determination to see a "peaceful return to democracy," he said. "To hasten the collapse of the regime our people must unite and join in non-violent mass action," he added.

Mr Manglapus said the opposition was winning growing support from the church, the business world and agricultural workers, adding that a "considerable section of the military is ready to withdraw support from Marcos."

After the fall of Mr Marcos the transitional government would put a new constitution to a referendum and hold general elections, he said.

#### DEPUTY PREMIER DENIES BARANGGAY CORRUPTION

HK070840 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono has hit back at the opposition for portraying baranggay officials as dishonest and mercenary. He said that the opposition charges that baranggay leaders had been bought by the administration implied that they can be bribed. Rono said this showed the desperate tactics of the opposition. The deputy prime minister, who is also the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] secretary general, said that at this crucial stage of the campaign the opposition cannot win the support of the barangays.

#### UNIDO OFFICIAL RESIGNS OVER LACK OF ORGANIZATION

HK040942 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] At the opposition camp, UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], which is already buffeted by dissension, suffered still another setback yesterday. Its Makati chairman, Cesar Alzona, resigned over what he called the UNIDO's lack of organization and misdirected campaign theme. Alzona cited, as an example of the party's weak organization, the failure of UNIDO candidate Aurora Pijuan Manotoc to appear at her own proclamation at Ugarte Field. Alzona said nobody ever bothered to look for her when she did not show up. Alzona said he also could not agree with the UNIDO campaign theme geared to incite hate against President Marcos. According to the resigned UNIDO leader, the election theme must focus on issues benefiting Makati and the nation in general. By comparison, Alzona said the issues being expounded by the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] are relevant.

#### KBL SEES UNIDO PLOT TO DISCREDIT POLL VICTORY

HK080644 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] The KBL [Kilusang Bagong Kipunan] yesterday charged that the opposition is plotting to discredit the expected overwhelming KBL victory in the 14 May elections by spreading all kinds of rumors. The plot by UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] was bared by reelectionist Manila Assemblyman Gerry Espina. He said there is a clear pattern already in the spread of rumors, including the use of indelible ink, to set up excuses when the opposition is repudiated in the polls. Espina also accused UNIDO President Salvador Laurel of insincerity and deception in accepting the call by President Marcos for a dialogue on national reconciliation.



GENERAL VER ANNOUNCES MORE ON PLOT

HK080638 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief Fabian Ver has disclosed the seizure of more communist documents detailing a plot to disrupt the May 14 Batasan elections. The latest documents captured were found in a communist hide-out in Iligan City [Lanao Del Norte].

SECURITY TIGHTENED ANTICIPATING ELECTION VIOLENCE

HK080047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Eleven provinces were listed as critical areas during the elections. The Comelec [Commission on Elections] and the Armed Forces command said the critical provinces are Cavite, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, Sorsogon, Eastern Samar, Maguindanao, Zamboanga del Norte, the three Davao provinces, and Basilan. The Comelec and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] said security measures to ensure clean and orderly elections in those provinces will be doubled. Comelec sources added that the Comelec registrars in those areas were asked to coordinate closely with the local PC [Philippine Constabulary] units to prevent attempts by various groups to disrupt the May 14 poll.

Violence related directly to the election has resulted in the death of at least 10 men. The latest to be reported by the PC was the killing of two town mayors in Zamboanga del Norte. The Cavite PC said that all military units in the province were alerted in connection with intelligence reports saying that heavily armed men arrived in Cavite from a logging concession in the south to harass supporters of assemblywomen Helena Benitez and other candidates.

Meanwhile, the Comelec has placed the Province of Cebu and Cebu City under its control due to verified reports of deteriorating peace and order conditions there. Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr said a special team has been formed to directly supervise and control all Comelec personnel, law-enforcement agencies, government officials, and other agencies deputized by the poll body. The special team has orders to strictly enforce the election laws, particularly those relating to buying and selling, terrorism, violence, arson, and carrying of deadly weapons and firearms. The team is also empowered to decide verified petitions for the suspension or postponement of the election on ground provided by law. (Vicente Roche) Jr. who heads the Comelec election and barangay division, heads the Cebu team.

AFP: MARCOS FURTHER RESTRICTS CARRYING OF FIREARMS

OW080618 Hong Kong AFP in English 2009 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 6 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today further restricted the carrying of firearms by civilian government agents, the presidential palace said. Local newspaper reports have showed an increasing number of shooting incidents involving people authorized to carry arms. Only civilian agents receiving regular (?salaries) from law enforcement agencies or participating in such actions as raids could bring guns out of their houses, the palace statement explained.

The new order was recommended by National Police Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, after cases in which a decree on carrying of guns outside homes had been violated.

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